

SAFETY RULES IN AVIATION SAID TO BE ADEQUATE

Last Year's Operations Give Evidence of Government's Good Work

CERTAIN AIRCRAFT REFUSED CERTIFICATES

Provision Made for Elimination of Danger in Air Transportation

This is the third of six articles on "Promoting Safety in the Air," which began Dec. 9.

No "safety first" campaign ever undertaken by industrial or public welfare organizations was pressed with the vigor and determination which has characterized the efforts of the Federal Government since it first undertook the regulation of civil aeronautics to force the observation of the utmost in safety precautions in the operation of civil air transportation.

Building from the foundation of the most rigorous insistence upon the ultimate of safety in the construction of planes and motors, on through the regulations which have been cast about the operation of aircraft by skilled licensed pilots and the provisions which have been made for eliminating all the dangers possible from transportation by air, through the provision of adequate airways, with night lighting, weather service, radio communication and radio beacon service, the Federal Government through the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce has taken every step available to make transportation by air as safe as traveling by train or automobile.

Safe and Rapid

Ultimately, when the first boom days of aviation are pushed behind, flying will be just as safe as any other form of transportation, twice as rapid and for many years to come many times as interesting. The unswerving insistence of the Federal Government upon the attention to every safety factor in the construction of airplanes, upon the thorough training of pilots and upon the provision of adequate airways and airports will bring this about without much delay.

There has been a tendency during the past summer, when aviation reached the period of its greatest boom since the infant industry was first quickened as a result of the Lindbergh flight to Paris, to lay stress upon the large number of accidents and the resulting fatalities which have occurred throughout the country. This far there are no reliable records available upon which to base judgment, but it is the general feeling in the industry that the great majority of these accidents have been the result of the hectic early days of an industry and of

Parties in Reich Differ Decidedly on Finance Plans

BERLIN—The Government has published a finance reform program comprising 14 points, some for immediate settlement, the majority after the Hague conference.

Views of the Reichstag parties concerning the program are widely different and it is generally considered impossible to meet the demand to come to a final decision within 36 hours. The majority is willing to support a vote of confidence which will be proposed shortly in view of the forthcoming conference.

The proposals include an increase of 30 to 60 per cent in the tobacco tax, to come into force Jan. 1, an increase of one-half per cent in premiums for unemployment insurance, and a 50 per cent rise in the beer tax on April 1.

Most of the other points are not clear and the entire plan is to be spread over five years, which is considered by the majority unacceptable as the present Reichstag remains under normal conditions, not half that time and it is impossible to predict what will happen to 1934-35.

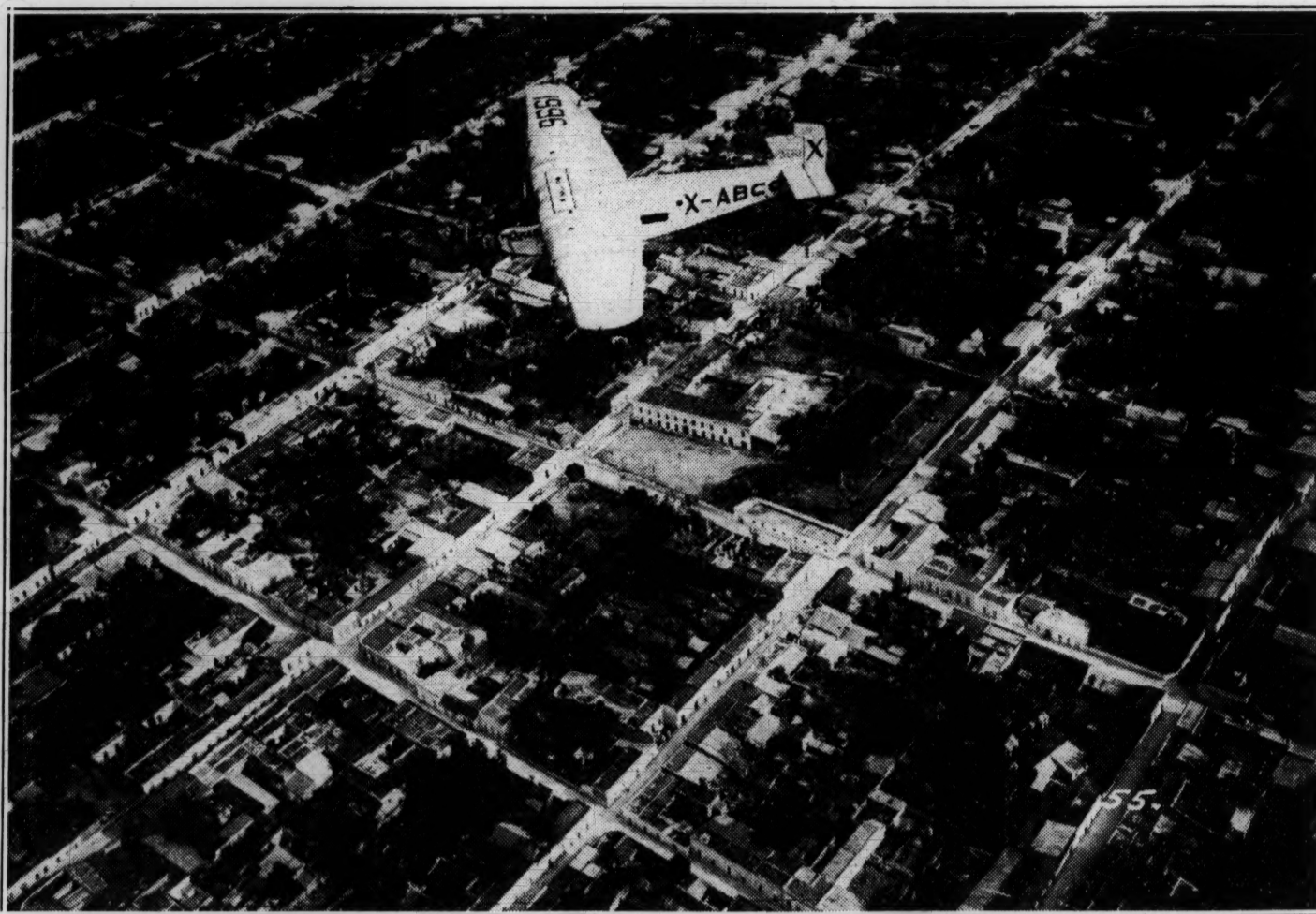
For this reason the Social Democrats are objecting strongly. The Bavarian People's Party agrees to a vote of confidence, and to the immediate part of the plan, but considers it impossible to subscribe to the Government's finance reform program in full.

The Democrats, although they desire some alterations, express compliance if the fundamental finance reform is assured. The remaining parties are still consulting and the chancellor's anticipated speech is not expected before Dec. 13.

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Mexican Distances Melt in the Air



The Plane That Colonel Lindbergh Used to Open the Mexican Aviation Company's Route to Merida, Yucatan, is Shown Flying Over That City in the Top Picture. At Bottom is Marsh and Jungle Never Penetrated but Now Accessible by Airplane.

MEXICO ALOFT, REACHES AREAS ONCE REMOTE

Planes Scorn Mountain and Jungle to Carry Civilization to Wilderness

MEXICO CITY—That Mexican transportation, handicapped on land, is taking to the air, is made evident by the exhibits and statistics shown here during Mexico's first national air week, which got under way Dec. 10 with groups of United States Army pilots participating with those of the Mexican Army in the events.

Data furnished by the Mexican Post Office Department shows that already this country's vast area of nearly impassable mountains and impenetrable jungles is criss-crossed by enough aerial traffic lanes to place her second, in proportion to size, among countries utilizing commercial air routes.

Taking into consideration mileage alone, Mexico ranks third, with its 10,951 kilometers of air routes, compared to 37,655 kilometers belonging to the United States and which include lines to Canada, Central and South America. Mexico's national area, however, is only a fourth that of the United States, and its population less than a twelfth.

The disproportional development of air communication in Mexico is at least partly because railroads and automobile transportation are frequently scarce and often lacking.

Mexico Takes to Air

Mexico has taken from walking, riding horse, mule, or burro-back, to flying, for its airplanes frequently go where no motor roads or railroads could, without enormous efforts at conquering a resisting nature. Planes fly over high mountain ranges that would be an engineering feat to conquer, and over tropical forests, jungle and swamp lands it would take weeks to penetrate.

They supplement small coastwise "canoes" that formed almost the only transportation along many of its shores. Aviation has brought certain southeastern cities of the country to within a few hours of the capital. It formerly took from five to six days of sail and steamer travel to reach such places as Merida, Ciudad del Carmen, Villahermosa, from Mexico City.

Yucatan, which has always felt itself neglected by the rest of Mexico, is now an empire of agriculture and mines, of cherished Spanish traditions, and of political stability under a benevolent dictatorship.

PERU

The Empire of the Incas

is now an empire of agriculture and mines, of cherished Spanish traditions, and of political stability under a benevolent dictatorship.

TOMORROW

The ninth of the series of articles on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts" will deal with this country

DIAMOND TRADE CRISIS MAKES 32,500 WORKLESS

British Syndicate Seeks Control of World Market Is Charge Made

LONDON—A crisis in the diamond industry, shown by a report from Brussels to the effect that 32,500 men employed in 145 establishments are now idle, with a consequent wage loss of £20,000 weekly has its reflex here in a lawsuit brought by the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, against 12 members of a syndicate accused of seeking to control the world production of the precious stones.

The court of appeal, consisting of Lords Justices Lawrence and Greer, has allowed the appeal by the British Guiana corporation from the refusal of Mr. Justice Finlay to order the evidence of Victorine Antonio Pires to be taken before a commissioner with a view to its use in the forthcoming litigation.

Mr. Pires, said to be a director of the plaintiff company, is a native of British Guiana and was the first to discover diamonds there. At present he is in England but is leaving on Dec. 21, and the plaintiffs had no power to prevent him or to get him back.

The action is against Solomon Barnato Joel, Jack Barnato Joel and Barnato Brothers, Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Louis Oppenheimer, Henry Claridge, A. Dunkersbuhler & Company, Otto Oppenheimer, Albert Edward Tilley, Reuben Cohen and Leonard Stack.

Sir Patrick Hastings, counsel for the company, declaring that the action was of great importance said that the first eight defendants were firms and partners in the firms which formed the diamond syndicate and the other defendants had been employed, he said, by the syndicate and the action was for alleged conspiracy.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had entered into an agreement with the British Guiana concern which gave the syndicate certain powers over the output of the company. To enforce that, certain officials were appointed and Otto Oppenheimer became the plaintiffs' diamond expert.

There was a great slump in the diamond production of the world, and it became essential, it was alleged,

Macao, Notorious Gambling Resort, to Be Made Respectable by Portugal

LISBON—Macao, the Portuguese possession in China, which was given to Portugal in the sixteenth century by the Chinese as a reward for delivering them from the pirates that infested those coasts, has always had a dubious reputation. This it is now endeavoring to shake off.

Tamaguchi Barbosa, Governor of Macao, is doing his utmost to put an end to gambling and to supplant the chief revenues of the colony, almost exclusively from Fan-Tan lotteries and the opium trade, by returns derived from more respectable sources.

In conformity with the international conventions the fiscalization on the Opium Regie has been intensified and the sale of this drug methodically restricted. A considerable reduction has been made in the permits for houses where the game of Fan-Tan is played and which has flourished there for so many centuries that they enjoy an almost legal immunity, which will gradually cease.



Priceless Italian Art Treasures Arrive Safely at English Wharf

Steamship Leonardo da Vinci, With 300 Paintings of Old Masters and Other Exhibits for Royal Academy, to Be Given Official Welcome

LONDON—The Italian treasure ship Leonardo da Vinci has arrived in English waters with its precious cargo of works of art for the Italian exhibition opening at Burlington House on Jan. 1. The vessel will remain at Gravesend until Dec. 12, when it will proceed to the West India dock, where Lady Chamberlain, Lord Ritchie, chairman of the Port of London Authority, and Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, will be present at a ceremony of welcome.

To estimate the value of the works of art which the ship is bringing to England is a difficult task. One picture alone, Prince Giovanni's "Holy Giordano," "The Tempest," is insured for £500,000, and since the ship's cargo also includes sculpture, drawings, tapestries, as well as 300 paintings, the total value might easily exceed £500,000.

From the royal galleries of Italy come 150 paintings. Ten from the Uffizi include paintings by Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Piero della Francesca and Ghirlandajo. Ten from the Pitti include Raphael's "Holy Family," Andrea del Sarto's "Holy Family," and Titian's "La Bella." Nine from the Borghese, Rome, include Raphael's supposed portrait of Perugino and works by Antonello, Caravaggio and Lorenzo di Credi. Eleven from the Corsini Gallery will show Francia's "St. George and the Dragon," and masterpieces by Pietro Cosimo Veneto and Salvator Rosa.

Eleven works from Venice Academy range from Carpaccio's "Pieta" to exquisite portraits by Rosalba Carriera. Twenty from the Brera, Milan, begin with Benozzo Gozzoli and Crivelli and end with Signorini and Tintoretto. To these must be added equally precious loans from galleries of Siena, Turin, Perugia, Parma, Naples, Modena, Bologna, Ancona and Urbino.

Another 150 paintings come from private and municipal collections in Italy. In addition to Prince Giovanni's "Holy Giordano," there are such famous masterpieces as Prince Colonna's Cosimo Tura, "Bishop Roverella and the Saints"; Count Contin's "Bronzino," "Eleanor of Toledo"; Prince Doria Pamphili's "Titian," "Salomon"; Prince Pallavicini's Botticelli, "La Derelitta"; Marchese Villamarina's "Madonna," by Piero della Francesca; Mantegna's "Madonna," from the Polio Pezzoli collection in Venice, and Pissanello's rare portrait of Lionel d'Este from the Carrara Gallery in Bergamo.

Churches also contribute to this collection, one of the most important being from the Carmine, Venice, a bas relief of "The Deposition," attributed to Leonardo da Vinci. Sculpture exhibits, though less numerous, are of equally high importance, and when it is mentioned that this section includes three statues of David by Donatello, Verrocchio and Michelangelo from the Bargello, Florence, some idea will be given of the quality of these exhibits.

Never before in the history of the world, probably, has any ship borne a more magnificent cargo than that carried by the Leonardo da Vinci for exhibition in the 16 galleries of the Royal Academy.

These measures produced a decided fall in the Macao revenues, and to substitute them in part, taxes have been levied on unessential commodities, and is being utilized for building purposes, and steps have been taken to promote navigation between Macao and other Portuguese colonies, especially Timor and also between Macao and the metropolis.

One of the pet schemes of the new Governor of Macao, as one that will have far-reaching results, is a future accord with Brazil by which Macao binds itself to place Brazilian products in the Far East and Brazil will import the goods most useful to the Brazilian markets.

Colonel Barbosa is also interested in the educational problem. He advises that missions be sent to Macao in order to establish schools there in the Far East and also to instruct in agriculture, engineering and other studies useful to the colony, as is the case at Chang-lai, and is being initiated at Hong-Kong.

REBELS LAUNCH BIG OFFENSIVE NEAR NANKING

Southern Insurgents Reported 27 Miles From Canton—Foreign Warships Active

SHANGHAI—The fighting which has commenced at Chuchow, 30 miles north of Nanking on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, marks the opening of the rebel offensive. Gen. Shi Yuhan's troops, which recently revolted at Pu-ow, attacked the Nankingites. Wounded are arriving at Nanking, but the issue is unknown, although fighting is described as severe.

Nanking believes that this point is firmly held. Chiang Kai-shek adopted a bold stand in ordering the troops remaining at Wuhan to open hostilities against the rebels in order to lift the pressure and to prevent a coalition of Tang Seng-chih's troops and the Kuominchun.

The Government's position in Hupeh is considerably strengthened, owing to the pro-Nanking declarations of the General in that sector.

The rebel menace to Canton increases. The city is ringed as a defenses are weakened by the withdrawal of troops to Nanking.

Although hostilities are raging, it is believed that the issue hinges on Yen Shi-shan's declaration of attitude, which is likely to have a decisive effect on the outcome of the revolt and will carry Mukden owing to the key position which Yen holds in the north.

Locally the strictest precautions are continued, especially on Dec. 11, which is the anniversary of the Communist uprising. But only minor disorders are reported in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek.

SHANGHAI (AP)—British and Japanese warships were on their way up the Yangtze River to aid in evacuating their nationals in case events require such a move. An American flotilla is expected here with like intent.

Five hundred Nationalist troops at Nanking were disarmed by government officials because their loyalty was questioned. They did not resist. Additional foreigners have left Nanking for Shanghai.

A strict censorship was believed to be preventing stories of important happenings in central China from reaching the coast and the outside world.

Rebel forces advancing on Canton are only 27 miles away. Chinese advances here say. It was said a fierce battle raged for several hours at that distance north of the city.

Large bodies of reinforcements were rushed from Canton to stem the rebel advance. Hospitals in the city were full of wounded, steamers reaching Hong Kong from Canton were crowded with families of Chinese officials.

Missionaries Safe
NEW YORK (AP)—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church announced receipt of a cablegram from Shanghai stating that all of its missionaries in China are safe and well.

Chinese Envoys Held Up

BARBIN, Manchuria—The special train conveying the Chinese envoys to Khabarovsk to continue negotiations with the Russian delegates, has been detained by the military authorities at Pogranichnaya, the alleged reason being consideration for the personal safety of the envoys, though this reason is regarded as an inadequate explanation.

Rebels Checked

CANTON (AP)—The rebels' initial attempt to capture Canton appears to have been temporarily checked by Nationalist Government troops after a heavy engagement since Dec. 9, with many thousands of casualties on each side.

Nobel Prizes Awarded to Seven by Swedish King at Stockholm

STOCKHOLM—King Gustav, in the concert hall of the palace, distributed this year's Nobel prizes to six of seven recipients, there being one absentee, Prof. Christian Eijkman. In the evening the Nobel Foundation gave a banquet honoring the winners, which was attended by the Crown Prince. The value of the awards given this year amounted to nearly \$48,000 each.

The presentation ceremony was performed in the presence of the royal house and practically the entire government and diplomatic corps. Each recipient was welcomed by Governor Hjalmar Hammarskjold, president of the Nobel Foundation.

Attendance in person in Stockholm to receive the prize was one of the conditions made by the late Alfred Nobel which has not always been possible to fulfill, but on this occasion a large proportion of those to whom the prize was awarded were present; adding to the importance of the occasion. These included Thomas Mann, the German author, to whom the Swedish Academy decided on Nov. 12 to award the 1929 Nobel Prize in literature, and Prince Louis Victor de Broglie, the Frenchman who shared the year's prize in physics with Owen Willans Richardson of London, who had planned a visit to Stockholm before he knew of the honor to be conferred on him.

Prof. Hans von Euler-Chelpin, at present professor at the University of Stockholm, to whom the year's Nobel Prize in chemistry was awarded by the Academy of Science, automatically attends, as he is also a member of the Nobel Committee. The prize in chemistry was shared by Prof. Arthur Harden of the University of London, who was also present. The Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine was shared by Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins of Cambridge and Prof. Christian Eijkman of Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Professor Euler-Chelpin has devoted his studies chiefly to the chemistry of fermentation, while Professor Richardson is the discoverer of "Richardson's Law," which he described as having to do with the sending out from hot bodies of electrons of the same temperature as the hot body, but which it is impossible to explain so that a layman understands. It has, however, had a certain practical meaning for wireless telegraphy, in the matter of lamps, etc., and has practical possibilities for electric apparatus, telephones, etc., of great importance.

London-Cape Town Air Survey to Be Made

LONDON—An official White Paper published here shows the Government has approved schemes costing in all £31,000,000 (\$155,000,000) to provide work sufficient to keep 189,000 unemployed busy for 12 months. The projects include work on British roads costing £24,000,000, also sanitary and other public improvements to be undertaken by municipalities, to which the central government contributes £6,500,000, also railways and other development projects outside Great Britain for which the ministry has undertaken to guarantee the interest on a capital estimated to cost £500,000.

French Reform Takes Century to Be Enacted

PARIS—The Government has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies by which the French fiscal year would commence April 1 instead of Jan. 1.

The proposal has been enthusiastically received both in and out of Parliament and is regarded as a great reform and a success for its author Andre Tardieu, the Prime Minister.

Among the reasons given for the change are that more time is required for the consideration of the budget than is generally allowed. There is now over-activity in the last two months of the year and 52 times since 1810 it has been necessary to resort to a vote of a monthly budget to carry on the state finances till the annual budget could be passed.

This system has long been deplored. Attempts have been made for more than a century to fix the fiscal year later than Jan. 1. The change has been suggested three times since the war. The most urgent demand was made in 1924 when France's finances were chaotic. A governmental expert commission then recommended that the fiscal year should open on April 1.

Another cause for M. Tardieu's move is that the regular German reparations annuity periods start on April 1, according to the Young plan. This happens also to be the date which England has accepted. Most of the leading countries in the world have in fact adopted either April 1 or July 1. In order to put into effect the new measure, M. Tardieu is recommending that the present fiscal year have 15 months, the December estimates being maintained for January, February and March, 1930.

At the same time the Government has announced a reduction in the budget amounting to 2,237,000,000 francs and also measures to aid the financial market. These latter include the establishment of an office in which would be centralized all the information regarding the companies issuing new capital.

The Government's proposals have brought relief to the deputies debating the budget under the pressure of three meetings daily. It was becoming doubtful if the budget could be passed in time because of the popularity with which M. Tardieu's innovation is being received indicates that when it comes up for a vote it should easily obtain a majority.

The Minister of War, Andre Maginot, was unable to debate the charges in the Chamber of Deputies of the Radical Socialist leader, Edouard Daladier, that the total the State was spending on the army, navy and air defenses was more than was included in the budgets of the so-called "constructive" departments. Nor was it disputed that a large amount of properly military expenditures were tucked away in the budgets of the Ministries of Agriculture, the Interior and Public Works as was set aside for the War Ministry.

M. Maginot said that France was gradually reducing the number of men under arms and would go further as soon as security was assured by the development of the international situation.

Pierre Cot, who supported M. Daladier, remarked: "It is a privilege for France to be the nation which pays the highest insurance premium against war."

At the same time the Government announced aid to form a colonial development fund, which would enable the carrying out of great construction projects in the Colonial Empire lying outside the Dominions. This would directly benefit British labor by the demands from the British manufacturers.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—In the course of the unemployment statement the Government says: "It is generally required that all materials needed for the state-assessed work shall, so far as is practicable, be of United Kingdom origin, and all manufactures will be of United Kingdom manufacture."

At the same time the Government announced aid to form a colonial development fund, which would enable the carrying out of great construction projects in the Colonial Empire lying outside the Dominions. This would directly benefit British labor by the demands from the British manufacturers.

Political 'Pull' Is Opposed by Oklahoma Bar

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"Don't worry, I'll fix it! I know the judge." Such a promise by any Oklahoma lawyer is apt to develop embarrassing consequences hereafter, for a new professional code, written by the board of governors of the Oklahoma Bar Association and adopted by the State Supreme Court, is emphatic on the subject of "influence."

One of the 78 rules provides penalties for any attorney who has intimate relations with a judge, word or deed, that he or any other attorney has political or personal influence with any judge, court, commission or tribunal exercising judicial powers.

Division of fees with other than attorneys, or paying, or agreeing to pay, for solicitation of business, are also listed as causes for disbarment. A high school education, plus three years of college training, in actual attendance at a law school, or its equivalent of three years under a recognized member of the bar, reading law, are made requirements for bar examination. Under the old code, only two years were required. Correspondence school work is no longer recognized.

LONDON—The White Star Line Euriplides, bound for Australia, which called on Dec. 9 at the lonely island of St. Paul in the Indian Ocean to ascertain the reason for the prolonged silence of the inhabitants, from whom nothing has been heard for two months, reports by wireless that "all's well."

The commander of the Euriplides, Captain Rowlinson, reported that the wireless installation on the island merely needed repair. The population numbers 108, who are engaged in fishing. After landing fruit and vegetables on the island, the Euriplides continued its voyage.

'ALL'S WELL' IS REPORT OF INDIAN OCEAN ISLAND

LONDON—The White Star Line Euriplides, bound for Australia, which called on Dec. 9 at the lonely island of St. Paul in the Indian Ocean to ascertain the reason for the prolonged silence of the inhabitants, from whom nothing has been heard for two months, reports by wireless that "all's well."

POWER OF PRESS IN WORLD PEACE IS EMPHASIZED

Institute of International
Relations Discusses Question
of Cheap Cables

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Cheap cable
tolls, making it possible for news-
papers throughout the world to print
adequate dispatches from all coun-
tries, are of vast importance in pre-
venting international misunderstand-
ings and in building universal friend-
ship, the statement made by
V. S. McClatchy, former publisher
of newspapers in California, before
the Institute of International Rela-
tions at Glenwood Mission Inn here,
was a day largely given over to
the importance of the press in
the world peace program. Mr. Mc-
Clatchy reviewed the history of com-
munications across the Pacific from
the days of British monopoly to the
recent era of relatively cheap press
rates.

He stressed the need not only for
cheap rates but for uncensored free-
dom allowed journalists tended to
promote friendly relations and re-
move all suspicion which might lead
to war.

Publishers of newspapers in more
than a dozen southern California
cities were present at a dinner tend-
ered in their honor by Frank A.
Miller, master of the Inn, at which
they were urged to support peace
more actively in their journals.

Dr. R. B. von Klein Smid, chancellor
of the institute, pointed out the power
of the press to stimulate interna-
tional thinking on the part of readers
everywhere, and urged the representa-
tives of all papers present to re-
print an editorial from The Christian
Science Monitor of Nov. 22 entitled,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and
holidays, by The Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street,
Boston, Mass. Subscription price, pos-
sible in advance, postpaid to all coun-
tries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50;
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Envelope Pocket Books in
Suede, Choice of Colors.

"Teaching the New Patriots." This
editorial which had been read at the
opening meeting of the institute was
reprinted in the Riverside Daily of
Dec. 10, and a marked copy set at
each of 200 places of guests at the
institute dinner. The ideal of peace
through education which the article
presented was commended as the
type which newspapers should pro-
mote.

Affairs of the Orient also occupied
a prominent place on the day's
agenda. Victor A. Yakhontoff, who
served as a major-general in the
Tsarist army and was a member of
the Kerensky Cabinet in Russia, re-
viewed the recent Sino-Russian con-
flict which he declared was more
a reflection of the incompatibility of
imperialism and Communism than
of enmity between the two countries
involved.

Dr. John Leighton Stuart, presi-
dent of Yenching University in China,
discussed political affairs of that
country declaring that public opinion
has always been the real government
of China. The boycott, he said, is the
perfect weapon of public opinion, and
has proved more powerful than mili-
tary campaigns against enemies in-
ternal and external.

Young Plan Benefit to Germany Cited

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Adoption of the
Young plan by Germany will help to
stabilize conditions in that country
still further and encourage a larger
flow of capital from the United
States, Ferdinand Eberstadt, who
was assistant to Owen D. Young at
the Paris reparations conference,
asserted in an address before the
Board of Trade for German-American
Commerce here. Mr. Eberstadt is
a member of the banking firm of
Otis & Company.

Americans are following closely
Germany's attitude toward the adop-
tion of the Young plan, Mr. Eber-
stadt declared, and believed that a
favorable action on it will mark a
"great forward step" in German
affairs.

"They feel that it is for the best
interests of Germany that the Young
plan be adopted promptly," he con-
tinued. "Following the adoption of
the plan, Germany can reasonably
expect more confidence on the part
of American capital toward her, and
if the Germans are wise and mod-
estly in their demands, an ample
supply of capital should be avail-
able."

FAMOUS BESSEMER WORKS ARE AUCTIONED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD—The steel works of
Henry Bessemer & Co., Ltd., were put
up at auction this week at a sale
extending over four days. Recently
the entire share capital of the com-
pany was acquired by John Baker &
Co., Rotherham, and the new firm
concern is now operated as Baker
and Bessemer Kilnworks.

The famous Bessemer process of
making steel was first introduced at
the Sheffield works. The auctioneer,
C. J. Lockwood, intimated that the
rationalization of English industry
now under way was responsible for
the sale of the old furnaces.

BANKERS PLAN FOR SUGAR CROP

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cuban
bankers met with officials of the Cen-
tral Sales Sugar Agency here to
work out plans for the financing of
the coming sugar crop. It was agreed
that the agency should be
financed on the basis of the sales of
the product in the United States and
Europe. Loans on the sugar crop will
pass through the Central Agency, it
was announced.

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Ritchie's Attack on Prohibition Challenged by State Dry Leader

Davis Declares Amendment
Demands States' Help
in Enforcing Law

Challenging the statement of Al-
bert C. Ritchie, Governor of Mary-
land, who spoke under the auspices
of the Liberal Civic League in Bos-
ton, that neither "Maryland, Massa-
chusetts or any other State is under
any obligation, legal or moral," to
help enforce prohibition, Arthur J.
Davis, superintendent of the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Saloon League, cited
authorities to the contrary.

"In his argument," Mr. Davis said,
"Governor Ritchie seems to fail to
differentiate between the federal Con-
stitution and the laws enacted by
Congress. The laws he refers to,
such as the Mann Act, contain no
implied obligation on the part of the
states to enforce their provisions by
appropriate legislation."

"The Eighteenth Amendment, on
the other hand, imposes on the
states the same obligation to enforce
prohibition by appropriate legisla-
tion that it imposes upon the Congress.
Section 2 of the amendment reads:
'The Congress and the several states
shall have concurrent power to enforce
this article by appropriate legisla-
tion.'"

President Coolidge Quoted
"President Coolidge, in his address
at the Governors' Conference in the
White House Oct. 20, 1923, said:
'There still remains to the states the
power specifically reserved in the
Eighteenth Amendment to pass en-
forcing acts and there is still on
them a joint responsibility to enact
and execute enforcement laws, which
may not always be exercised, but
which can never be avoided.'"

"The Supreme Court of our own
State, in the case of Goulet vs.
Stone, held that 'by the Eighteenth
Amendment concurrent power to en-
force its provisions is conferred on
Congress and upon the several
states. The duty rests as strongly
upon one as upon the other.'"

"Every well-informed person re-
cognizes the right of the citizen to
advocate by lawful means the re-
peal of the Eighteenth Amendment
or any other part of the Constitu-
tion. Massachusetts is in common
with an overwhelming majority of
the states ratified the Eighteenth
Amendment. In so doing it virtually
entered into a compact with those
states to the end that beverage li-
censes be outlawed and traffic in
them be suppressed."

Responsibility Implied
"The second section of the amend-
ment it ratified specified that it was
to retain the power to enforce pro-
hibition by appropriate legislation.
Power implies responsibility; to deny
that responsibility, to refuse to ex-
ercise that power to enforce, to fail
to keep its compact, at least so long
as that compact stands, is unworthy
of the great Commonwealth of Mas-
sachusetts."

"While Governor Ritchie empha-
sizes his desire that what he refers to
as 'the present intolerable situation'
be turned back to the states, he fails
satisfactorily to explain just how the
repeal of the Massachusetts Enforce-
ment Law will accomplish this pur-
pose. He really wants the Eighteenth
Amendment, which was ratified al-
most unanimously by the states,
speedily repealed."

"Why then the devious course he
seems to counsel? Does he think for
the moment that the repeal of the
Massachusetts enforcement law will
turn the situation back to the State?
How will it help accomplish his pur-
pose to encourage the rumrunner
and the moonshiner by making their
acts legal so far as Massachusetts
and Massachusetts courts are concerned?"

PRINCE CAROL'S PLEA DENIED
BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—An
application of Prince Carol, former
Crown Prince of Rumania, to return
to his native land was rejected by
the Government Dec. 10. The decree
of Ferdinand, late King of Rumania,
banishes the errant son until 1936. It
was said, Prince Carol is father of
the boy King, Michael.

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POLICIES OF JAPAN
IN CHINA EXPLAINED
TOKYO (AP)—M. Ohta, Minister
Designate to China, said on Dec. 11
that while he "agreed in principle"

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**Maryland Governor Places
Entire Legal Burden on
Federal Government**

Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of
Maryland, brought to Boston by the
Liberal Civic League, which is work-
ing with other groups for the repeal
of the Massachusetts prohibition en-
forcement law, in a public address in
Symphony Hall, told of the experi-
ence of his State, which has never
adopted such a law.

Mr. Ritchie qualified his remarks
by saying he did not presume to ad-
vise Massachusetts as to what it
should do. His address, however, was
definitely opposed to national pro-
hibition and concurrent state en-
forcement laws.

Circulars given out to the audience
by the sponsors of the meeting stated
that "the way to national repeal...
lies through state repeal." Advocating
repeal of the Massachusetts en-
forcement law, the pamphlet makes
plain that this is a move designed to
infuse the states with appropriate
aimed at repeal of the Eighteenth
Amendment.

Opposes Summary Laws
"Return the liquor problem to the
states," this was the alternative to
national prohibition offered by Mr.
Ritchie. Calling the Eighteenth
Amendment "summary legislation," he
said that Maryland had refused to
co-operate in its enforcement through
a state enforcement law because the
amendment and Volstead Act per-
mitted a too rigid surveillance of per-
sonal habits by governmental officers.

Giving further reasons that Mary-
land had not adopted a state law, Mr.
Ritchie said, "We do not want to
adopt as Maryland law a law which
selects a definition of what is intoxi-
cating which everybody knows is not
intoxicating at all."

In an attack upon the "duty" of
states to co-operate in the enforce-
ment of national prohibition through
concurrent laws, the Maryland Chief
Executive based his argument upon
the legal technicalities of the word-
ing of the second article of the Eight-
eenth Amendment, and upon the as-
serted right of individual states to
refuse co-operation with the majority
in carrying out a national policy.

Differentiates Statutes
Calling the Eighteenth Amendment
a "federal" law, Mr. Ritchie said in
effect, "Let the Federal Government
enforce it." The responsibility of state
officers or courts to aid in the en-
forcement of the law, which was ad-
mitted to be in force within the
State, Mr. Ritchie denied.

The prohibition law, said the
speaker, is in a class with such
come tax law, anti-smuggling law,
antitrust law and other federal
statutes. "All of these," said Mr.
Ritchie, "and many other federal acts
are in full force in every state. It is
the duty of everybody everywhere to
obey them. If one of them were a
national policy no less legally binding
upon the people of every state than
the policy of national prohibition is
legally binding upon them."

Mr. Ritchie then stated that the
Federal Government alone enforced
these acts, and proceeded to a legal-
istic argument against the position
of many authorities, including former
President Coolidge and the Massa-
chusetts Supreme Court, who hold
that the States are bound to enforce
the law. He really wants the Eighteenth
Amendment imposes the same obliga-
tion to enforce prohibition upon
Congress and the states.

"Greatest Political Issue"
"National Prohibition," said Mr.
Ritchie, "is the greatest political
issue this country has had since the
Civil War. It is an experiment which
affects intimately the social, the eco-
nomic, the civic and the legal rela-
tionships of the American people, as
well as the underlying principles of
the American Government."

"Like every other law it can in the
long run only survive if it comports
with the national consciousness of
the people and reflects the convic-
tions of society."

The Liberal Civic League, spon-
sor of the meeting, was the pioneer
in advocating a popular referendum
on the repeal of the Eighteenth
Amendment in Massachusetts in
1927.

Declaring that the association
would ignore prohibition as an issue
concerned merely with the use of
alcohol, Mr. Anderson said that the
organization would seek to substitute
an alternative for the present amend-
ment in a liquor regulating plan, pro-
viding for government supervision
and licensing of the manufacture of
all alcoholic beverages, their sale by
government stores only and the
maintenance of a special police force
to enforce the laws.

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with abolition of extraterritoriality
in China, he must point out that
Japan was faced with the problem of
protecting 300,000 nationals in a
country which still lacked adminis-
trative unity of judicial independ-
ence.

Japan, consequently, he thought,
must go slowly. He added he be-
lieved China would better concen-
trate on establishing conditions
which would permit abolition of
extraterritoriality than by insisting
immediately on such abolition.

**Venzelos Refuses
Greek Presidency**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—Following the resigna-
tion of Admiral Condouriotis as
President of Greece, the Premier,
Eleutherios Venzelos, hastened to
the presidential palace again and
vainly endeavored to persuade Ad-
miral Condouriotis to reconsider his
decision.

Mr. Venzelos thereupon wrote
Alexander Zaimis asking him, as
president of the Senate to carry out
the presidential duties. The Premier
in proposing Mr. Zaimis as a candi-
date declared his faith in the
latter's impartiality, adding that he
enjoyed public confidence.

Mr. Argyropoulos, speaking on be-
half of the Condylis party, proposed
Mr. Venzelos as the only sure guar-
antee of stabilizing the Republic
régime. Alexander Papanastasiou ap-
peared to take the same view. Mr.
Saldaris intimated that his party
would not oppose Mr. Venzelos's
election. The Premier replied that
considering the completion of his
program was not yet achieved, he
could not abandon his work without
betraying the mission given him by a
popular mandate.

The conference adjourned for the
purpose of studying the question of
candidates.

Announcing Admiral Condourio-
tis's resignation to the Chamber Mr.
Venzelos praised the high character
of the outgoing President. Other
party leaders united in the eulogy.

Both houses adjourned until the
election of the new President when
the Government will resign. Mr. Ven-
zelos is however expected to form a
new cabinet, making certain changes
including perhaps the omission of
Colonel Gonatas.

**Canadian Charges
American Dumping**

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—An increased
duty against American warm air
furnaces or establishment of a "fair
home consumption price for fuel
purposes," was urged by D. D. Find-
lay, before the Tariff Advisory Board
during consideration of the revised
iron and steel schedules.

Mr. Findlay charged American man-
ufacturers with dumping their prod-
ucts in

MEXICO'S LAND LAWS DEFENDED BY ORTIZ RUBIO

President-Elect Says Visit Merely Friendly—New Loan Not Needed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Substantial progress is being made toward resumption of payments on Mexico's foreign debt, according to President-elect Ortiz Rubio, who has arrived here with his family and suite. He said that during the month he will be in the United States, he will call on President Hoover and will see Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico, and Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico.

Mr. Ortiz Rubio's arrival in New York City heralds a gathering here of the chief Mexican leaders, including General Plutarco Elias Calles, General Juan A. Almazan, and Alberto Pani, Mexican Minister to France, who negotiated the foreign debt funding scheme with the bankers' committee.

In important business circles where there are large Mexican interests, it was declared that this foregathering of Mexican leaders here and their conferences with President Hoover and Mr. Lamont were indicative of important developments.

It was recalled that one of the chief purposes of Mr. Morrow's mission to Mexico was to arrange for resumption of payments on the foreign debt and that this has not yet been achieved.

It was declared categorically by Mr. Ortiz Rubio, however, that there was no business purpose back of his coming to the United States, nor in his meetings with President Hoover, Mr. Morrow and Mr. Lamont.

"We are all friends, and my calls on them will be friendly calls," he said. "I have just two purposes in visiting the United States—betterment of international relations through personal contact, and rest from a political campaign which has occupied me during an entire year."

Mr. Rubio indicated that there would be no change in the land laws, regarding which there has been much diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Mexico since 1917. He said that the laws were in accordance with the political platform of the National Revolutionary Party, which elected him to office and that they would be continued.

"It is part of the fundamental policy," he said, "of bettering the standard of living of the people of the fields." He said it was his intention to urge the opening of new schools "to the utmost economic possibility."

"The economic situation in Mexico is improving notably," he said. "There is not now any need for a foreign loan."

American interests in Mexico, he declared, might be assured that they would have the full protection of the new Administration.

Americans Warned No Fortunes Lost

WASHINGTON (AP)—A warning to American citizens to avoid attempts of persons in the United States and abroad to interest them in "vast unclaimed fortunes and estates" in Great Britain, has been issued by the State Department.

Albert Halsted, American Consul-General in London, has advised the department that the alleged fortunes and estates which are claimed to be "in chancery" or in the Bank of England, awaiting disposition to heirs, are nonexistent.

On the basis of the Consul's report, which said some 600 letters had been received at the American Embassy and Consulate-General in London during a period of 22 months, a formal statement by the department advised that American citizens obtain definite information that they are heirs before contributing to such schemes.

Aid of Grand Jury in Collecting Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—If grand juries showed more zeal in forcing defendants to restore stolen property to the complainants, instead of limiting their efforts to meting out disciplinary measures, they would make a greater contribution to the ends of justice, Richard C. Murphy, former assistant district attorney of New York County, asserts in an article in the current issue of the Panel, official publication of the Association of Grand Jurors.

Discussing the question, "Should the grand jury be used as a collection agency?" Mr. Murphy declared that, in his experience, "nine out of 10 complainants are more interested in getting back their stolen property than they are in prosecuting the culprit."

"Why should not the grand jury help to get back property for the aggrieved one by indicting," Mr. Murphy inquired, "and the judge of general sessions help to get back the property which has been stolen, instead of just sending to jail for, say, two and one-half to five years a defendant who had stolen \$50,000 or more?"

Although most judges endeavor after conviction to elicit from the defendant the disposition of, or the whereabouts of, the stolen property, or let the defendant know that, unless he turns over the proceeds of his theft or makes some restitution, the maximum penalty will be inflicted, some judges, however, Mr. Murphy declared, are so imbued with the theory that "the criminal court is functioning for the people of the State and not for the individual complainant, and that the 'Halls of Justice' should not be used as a collection agency," that when the defendant is arraigned, they sentence him merely to a prison term.

Radio Fee Scale Drafted to Cover Sending Stations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans have been submitted to Congress by the Radio Commission designed to make Federal regulation of wireless communication and radio-casting self-sustaining.

The proposal would institute a fee system for the first time, on all senders of radio programs or messages, intended to raise approximately \$840,000 annually, which is the present cost of maintaining the radio commission and the radio division of the Commerce Department.

The plan is submitted in response to a Senate resolution of last March, and proposes a sliding scale of fees for radio-casting stations. Three different schedules are outlined but the commission only treats the second one in detail. The proposal is only tentative and is designed at the request of the Senate to illustrate how the Radio Commission could be made to pay its own way.

The plan contemplates imposition of fees for routine handling of applications of all sorts. Under one schedule the 17,000 amateurs would pay a tax of \$1 each; the 128 aircraft stations \$10, beacons at the same price, experimental stations \$25 and ships \$15. The fee for license renewals would be \$10, and \$15 for handling a modification of license. Other fees would be in proportion.

Radio-casting stations would be assessed according to power and time on the air. Under the plan discussed most elaborately a 100-watt local full-time station would pay \$300 annually, and a 50-kilowatt full-time station on a cleared channel \$3200. It is the first concrete plan ever advanced officially for a radio fee system.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continuation of the Federal Radio Commission as a permanent organization, as suggested by President Hoover in his annual message, was recommended to the Senate by its Interstate Commerce Committee.

Trotzky Involved in Publisher's Suit

BERLIN (AP)—Leon Trotzky, banished Communist leader, who is living in exile in Turkey, has become the center of a trial here in which a Dresden publisher is demanding that the former Red Army leader surrender manuscripts of his memoirs in accordance with a contract.

Trotzky has refused to carry out the contract because he learned that the publishers had previously brought out a work by Alexander Kerensky, one-time Russian Premier, in which Lenin and Trotzky virtually were accused of treason.

The aid of the German courts has been invoked to clear up the issue. Karl Reissner, Dresden publisher, insists that Trotzky carry out his agreement for the publication of two volumes of memoirs, one to be entitled, "Lenine and His Epigones," the other, "The Political Situation of the World."

The case has come before the copyright chamber of the Central Berlin Court of Justice. The first question to be determined is whether the Berlin court is competent, inasmuch as the complainant is domiciled in Dresden and is a foreigner. On a technical ground, however, that Trotzky owns some property in Berlin, the case may eventually be heard here and the court may decide the point within the next few days.

OCEAN MAIL CONTRACTS MEAN SIX NEW SHIPS

WASHINGTON (AP)—An ocean mail contract calling for construction of six new ships and the expenditure by the Post Office Department of \$1,421,940, has been awarded the American Export Company by Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General.

COLUMBIA SEEKS SOLUTION

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration of Columbia has taken steps toward the solution of its controversies with American oil companies by announcing through its legation here that it would contract for the further exploitation of its oil, subject to approval by the Colombian Congress.

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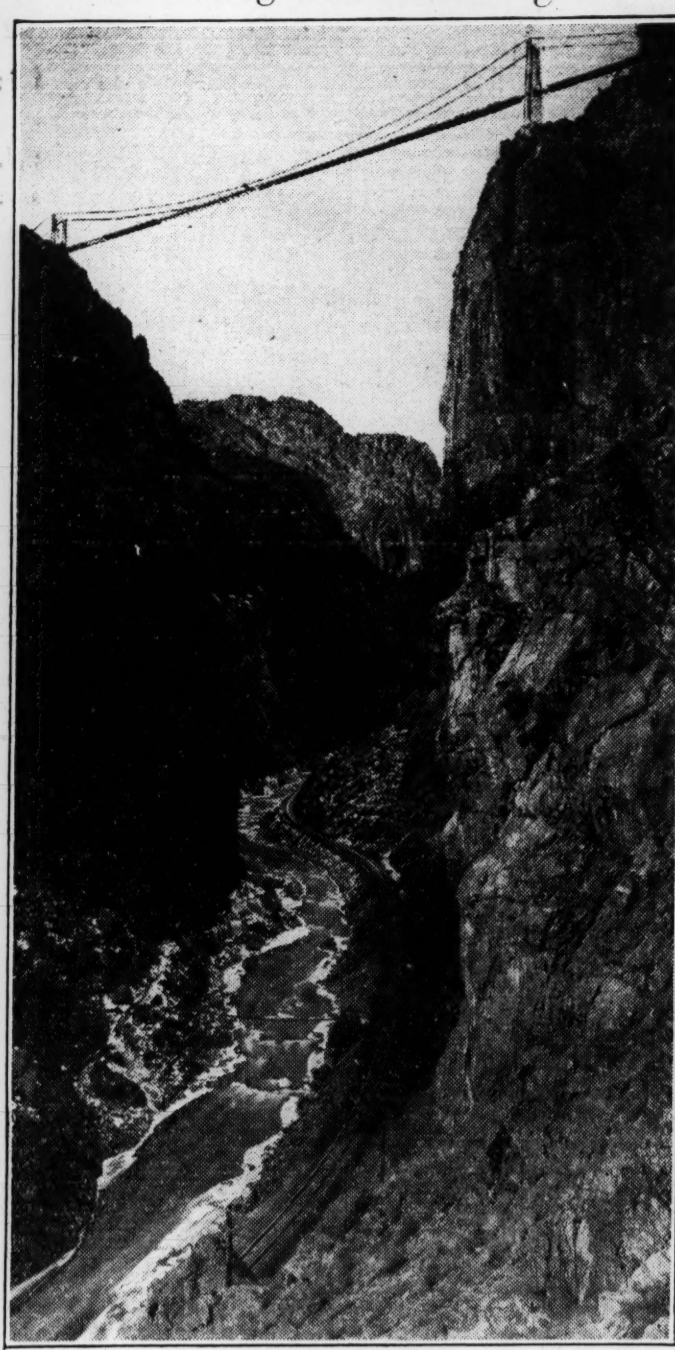


Photo by the Colorado Association
Suspension Bridge Over the Royal Gorge in Colorado. Built for Automobile Passage, It Is 1053 Feet Above the Arkansas River.

COLORADO GORGE TO BE EQUIPPED WITH ELEVATOR

Will Permit Tourists to See Great Bridge, 1053 Feet Above River

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CANON CITY, Colo.—Now completed, what is claimed to be the highest suspension bridge in the world, spanning the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River in Colorado, was dedicated Dec. 8, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

The bridge spans the gorge 1050 feet above the river's rocky bed, whereas the Pont de la Caille in southwestern France, which engineers say is the next highest bridge, is 480 feet high. The new Lee's Ferry Bridge over the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is 467 feet high.

The Royal Gorge, frequently called the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, has long been ranked as one of the world's natural wonders. Its sheer walls narrow at the bottom until there is hardly room enough for the river and the tracks of a railroad. At one place the canyon floor is but 30 feet wide, which necessitated construction of the famous hanging bridge 50 years ago.

Span Hangs Over Gap
Hanging from tremendous steel towers on each cliff of the world fa-

mous gorge, a single span of 880 feet actually hangs over the gap, while the total length of the structure is 1200 feet. It is 18 feet wide, permitting two-way traffic. It will be covered with heavy mesh wire.

Construction of the bridge has created unusual interest among engineers. Two cables, anchored far back in the mountains around iron pipes imbedded in ditches 25 feet deep and 75 feet long and containing 2100 galvanized special steel wires each, form a catenary with a sag of one-fifteenth of the span. These have an ultimate tensile strength of 120,000 pounds a square inch. Altogether 1200 miles of wire were used in building the cables. The entire structure is reinforced steel and wire except the river. Side swaying from winds is eliminated by side wires which are anchored to the canyon walls. Movable saddles on the tops of the 150-foot steel towers take up friction. Engineers say a fleet of 10-ton tractors can use the bridge safely.

Will Use Elevator
To make it possible to inspect the hanging bridge and the suspension bridge, as outstanding engineering feats, and also view the scenic wonder from the top and bottom, an electric elevator is being installed. All daylight trains through the Gorge will stop 15 minutes to allow passengers to take the elevator to the top. Motorists may likewise ride the elevator to the floor of the canyon.

The Royal Gorge Bridge will open up to Colorado visitors many scenic attractions that have hitherto been inaccessible to them. New highways

have been constructed on the south side of the gorge.

For 20 years the world's highest bridge will be a toll bridge. After that it will be turned over to the town of Canon City to become public property and a part of Canon City's mountain park system.

Clouds Rolling by Rapidly in Haiti

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Disturbances have apparently subsided in Haiti as rapidly as they arose. Decision to divert the 500 marines from Haiti to Cuba, was followed by further reports from Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, American high commissioner, that matters are settling down and quiet being restored, with striking students returning to work.

A report to the State Department declared that the news that President Borno would not be a candidate to succeed himself had a telling effect in quieting disturbances in the north. It is charged in Haiti that President Borno was kept in power by the American occupation.

At the same time light was cast on reports that Haitian insurgents had cried, "Down with Borno; down with Freeman!" The Freeman referred to is Dr. George F. Freeman, chief of a post corresponding to head of the Agricultural Department. While education is nominally under the Haitian Government an independent type of school system has been established by the American officials devoted to manual training and the agricultural arts. Rivalry between the two types of schools has made Dr. Freeman a target in the educational strikes that were the background for the present disorders.

DIAMOND CRISIS MAKES 32,500 MEN WORKLESS

(Continued from Page 1)

for the syndicate to see that too many diamonds did not come from British Guiana. The plaintiffs further alleged that as a result of the conspiracy the amounts to be paid to them for the diamonds from British Guiana became so small that they were not produced at a profit.

The defendants denied this alleged conspiracy, but that was the issue raised on the plaintiff's statement of claim. It might prove to be unfounded, but that was the question to be tried.

Harold Murphy, for the members of the syndicate, agreed that Mr. Pires was a vital witness. Every effort should be made to induce him to be present in person at the trial.

Mr. Beyfus, counsel for the other defendants, submitted that the application was not bona fide. The plaintiffs, he said, could proceed with the action without Mr. Pires.

Lord Justice Lawrence, giving judgment, said that by virtue of his position and experience Mr. Pires had full knowledge of matters that were relevant. He came to this country for the trial. Now he intended to return to British Guiana. Under these circumstances, justice required that he should be examined before a proper authority. In allowing the appeal the lord justice said that it would be without prejudice to the right of the judge to permit the evidence to be read at the trial.

MERRITHEW MAY GET MEDAL
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Distinguished Service Cross would be conferred upon Otis B. Merrithew of Massachusetts who served under the name of Corp. William B. Cutting in the same company with Sgt. Alvin York in the World War, under a bill introduced by Robert Luce (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

COURT HEARS DEMURRER OF MOTHER CHURCH

Counsel Uncovers Attempt of Opponents to Defame Mrs. Eddy's Name

The demurrer and plea of the Directors and the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the case brought against them by John V. Dittmore and others for the so-called Parent Church, has been taken under advisement by Justice Stanley E. Qu. following arguments in the Superior Court for Suffolk County.

The demurrer contends that the plaintiffs have alleged no legal grounds for the suit and that their bill contains extraneous matter which is not relevant to the case. It also contends that the plaintiffs did not come into court with clean hands.

The plea asks the court, in the event that the demurrer is overruled, to narrow the issues to the question of whether or not the names taken by the Parent Church constitutes a misleading and confusing attempt to simulate the name of The Mother Church. A similar misleading attempt, it charges, is involved in the simulation of the names of The Christian Science Publishing Society and one of its publications.

In presenting the argument for the demurrer, Walter A. Dane, one of counsel for the Directors, declared that the plaintiff's bill contained a large amount of irrelevant matter, inserted for the sole purpose of defaming the character of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The plaintiffs, in charging a conspiracy on the part of the Directors and Committee on Publication to interfere with the activities of the Parent Church, made a series of accusations intended to repudiate Mrs. Eddy's position as a moral and religious leader.

William G. Thompson, attorney for the plaintiffs, argued that no theological issues were intended to be placed before the court, but made a violent attack upon Christian Science. These representations, he said, were intended as a basis for consid-

ering the alleged interference with the plaintiff's property rights which are charged in the bill.

The argument for the plea was made by Judge Frederic C. Chase, one of counsel for the Directors. He argued that the plaintiffs' conduct has been such that they have no standing in a court of equity.

Arms Smuggling Case Heard in Berlin Court

KIEL, Ger. (AP)—Whether the German Reichswehr and navy permitted or had knowledge of an attempted shipment of 8,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition worth more than \$100,000 from Germany to the army of the late Manchurian war lord, General Chang Tso-lin, in January, 1928, is likely to be determined at a trial which has opened here.

The accused, who are alleged to have engineered the giant international smuggle which was halted just as the ammunition was about to be loaded on a Norwegian steamer here, are a former German army officer, a naval officer and five Berlin merchants.

The shipment was seized by customs officers after they had examined cases which had been declared as containing articles of brass. The shipment came here in 16 freight cars. Investigation showed that the entire cargo had been purchased by an Italian agent through a group of German middlemen. It was also learned that the cargo was to be shipped to Oslo, Norway, and thence to China.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Although many of the delegates to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress express impatience with the slow march of events in developing the country's waterways, Riley J. Wilson (D.), Representative from Louisiana, president of the congress, in his annual address cited completion of the Ohio River canalization project as an instance of the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the pioneers in waterways who founded the congress.

"In a period of much shorter duration, we shall see the completion of an adequate waterway system for the United States," Mr. Wilson declared.

"When any project for navigation and commerce has been examined by the properly constituted authorities and approved, then as a part of a national policy, this congress favors its completion and utilization at the earliest possible."

Differ on Reservoirs

Although Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers, U. S. A., believes that the reservoir method alone is impracticable because of the expense involved and possible injury to local interests, many speakers were of the opinion that reservoirs are the ultimate answer to the question of flood control.

Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, mentioned this as particularly desirable on the Arkansas River, along which it had been estimated that it would be necessary to build 200 reservoirs at a cost of \$125,000,000.

"Flood waters so stored would become the raw material for the production of power, the construction of irrigation works, the extension of navigation, the development of recreational centers, and, instead of being an instrument of damage and disaster, such waters would soon come to be known as 'liquid gold,' serving and enriching mankind."

Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California, cited the proposed control of the Colorado River by means of Boulder Dam, as an example of what might be done with reservoirs and dams throughout the country, particularly on the Mississippi River tributaries.

"The time will come with agitation and education," he predicted, "when reservoirs will be built on every stream and tributary of the Mississippi, where the physical contour affords a fair chance of mitigating the force of floods."

Better Than Farm Legislation
Completion of the lakes to the Gulf waterway "will give greater farm relief than all of the legislation that Congress will ever pass," William E. Hull (R.), Representative from Illinois, told the congress. He deplored the opposition to the diversion of water by the canal at Chicago.

Mr. Hull quoted figures of the joint board of engineers on the St. Lawrence waterway project to show that works can be built at a cost of \$3,400,000 to restore permanently the levels of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, of which amount, he said, the Chicago sanitary district is willing to pay \$1,750,000.

"It is doubtful whether the lake levels are the real bone of contention, when they could be restored so easily and cheaply. It seems that power or commercial supremacy, or both, are probably the real issues."

Widening and deepening of the Panama Canal, or construction of another inter-oceanic canal, if necessary, was endorsed by S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, who pointed out that while many rivers and harbors have been improved, a number of links are missing to make the improved waterways a connected whole.

Dependable Depth Needed
"We must connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf by a waterway amply navigable for purposes of commerce," he said. "A practicable, usable, dependable depth of waterways is demanded by large interests. A canal now building in Texas will benefit Detroit by making the sulphur deposits of the Gulf States more accessible for the steel furnaces of the East and middle West; also oil, salt and other basic natural products will be more available for the industrial sections of the country."

On the matter of a deep waterway from the lakes to the Atlantic, Mr. Dempsey said he saw "no nearer approach than was the case 15 years ago, when the subject first came before Congress."

"If the Missouri River were in Russia," said Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, "500 of its miles would have been developed long ago." He urged improvement of the Upper Mississippi River and development of deep waterways from the Middle

Mississippi to the Gulf and via the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard.

"If Canada will not join with the United States in improving the St. Lawrence," declared the Iowa Senator, "I'm for building a deep waterway over an all-American route through the State of New York."

Fortcoming Lectures on Christian Science

FLORIDA
Vero Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

MASSACHUSETTS
Sharon: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 15.

NEW JERSEY
Ridgefield Park: Washington High School, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

NEW YORK
Buffalo (Second Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

HANTINGTON
Auditorium, Public School, Woodbury Avenue, corner High Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 15.

Jamestown: Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Jamestown, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Port Washington Avenue, at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1925 Anthony Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 21.

Rockville Center: Masonic Temple, Lincoln Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 20.

NORTH CAROLINA
Kinston: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

PENNSYLVANIA
York (First Church): Court House, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 16.

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Boy Scouts Turn To, to Do Good Turn

Boy Scouts Turn To, to Do Good Turn



Upper—Cincinnati (O.) Scouts at Work Repairing Toys. Lower—Akron (O.) Scouts Collecting Toys to Be Repaired.



West via the Mississippi to the Gulf and via the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard.

"If Canada will not join with the United States in improving the St. Lawrence," declared the Iowa Senator, "I'm for building a deep waterway over an all-American route through the State of New York."

Boy Scouts Prepare Holiday Good Turns

Boy Scouts of America this year are planning on a national scale to provide food for many families at Christmas time, to furnish toys to children and to feed birds throughout the winter.

Scouts will fill baskets, each Scout providing one article of food and contributing a small sum of money. Then, from names obtained from charity organizations, the Scouts will choose the neediest cases and present them with food baskets.

Scouts in many of the cities and even in the rural areas of the United States, are conducting toyshops. They are collecting from their own and their neighbors' homes all unused, broken and unwanted toys. These toys are sent to the central toy repair shop of the community and are made good as new again.

In every part of the United States Scouts will be asked to plant discarded Christmas trees and to provide a festival for the birds. Scouts will be asked to scatter food for the birds under the trees and to hang pieces of suet for the birds.

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PRISON REFORM PLAN DRAFTED FOR COLORADO

Abolition of Two-Man Cells, Corporal Punishment and Ball and Chain Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DENVER, Colo.—Abolition of all corporal punishment, the ball and chain, and the two-man cell are among sweeping reforms in prison methods and administration recommended in a majority report submitted to Gov. William H. Adams by his special committee named to investigate prison affairs after the mutiny of Oct. 3 at the Canon City Penitentiary, which resulted fatally to eight guards and five convicts.

The committee denounced the two-man cell as follows: "No consideration whatever, financial or otherwise, can justify the retention of such cells. The addition of others of the same kind would be barbarous."

Among other important recommendations were: Moving the prison from Canon City, the committee finding that such

an institution should never be located within a city or town.

State Board of Pardons
Re-establishment of a state board of pardons to investigate applicants for executive clemency and make recommendations to the Governor. In this connection the committee found that judicious use of the clemency power for equalization of sentences tends to promote a better morale among the prisoners. The present Governor has never issued a parole, pardon or commutation of sentence.

Removal of the State Board of Corrections, which administers the prison, from operation of the State Civil Service Law.

Vocational Study Proposed
Work for every convict and the payment to the credit of each of 25 cents a day for such work, the money so earned to be sent to their families or held for them until their release.

Co-operation of the state university in vocational training and instruction in citizenship.

Segregation of prisoners into three classes—trusties, first offenders, and "repeaters."

Establishment of additional recreational facilities.

Inadequate housing facilities and ill-health factors contributing to the mutiny, a repetition of which was warned against unless conditions are changed.

The committee also declared it found that members of the state Legislature had used their influence to have certain prisoners favored and made trustees before prison officials had had an opportunity to examine the convicts.

RUUMANIAN TEACHERS GET SALARY RAISES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—The Government has averted the threatened strike of school teachers by a compromise plan, providing for promotions and an increase from \$1 to \$7 a month per teacher or university professor out of a total allotment of \$600,000.

The fact that an unusual number are now members of Parliament is said to have influenced the Government's action.

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by Man Who Knows Peasant's Toil

Minister of Agriculture Seeks to Beautify Country and Afford Shelter to Man and Beast—Great Stretches of Land Await Transformation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—The Minister of Agriculture, Ion Mihalache, in accord with the Minister of the Interior, has recently called to Bucharest all the prefects and state engineers from every corner of the Nation for the purpose of developing and carrying out a plan of tree planting along all the highways of the country, and a law to this effect is in preparation.

It again indicates the keen interest that the peasant Minister takes in the land and countryside from whence he came. In speaking before the assembly of men who are to direct the work, and who were gathered to consider the feasibility of the undertaking, he said he had two principal factors in view, the first was to beautify the country, not only the roads, but the nooks and corners, and especially the neglected spots which often mar the aspect of an entire district, and also to provide shelter along the highways for both man and beast, the herdsmen and his flock as well as the traveler.

When one realizes the great stretches of barren land, especially in the old kingdom along the plains lying between the foothills and the Danube, and all the way to the Black Sea, as well as the plains of Bessarabia, it will be understood what value should be placed upon this transformation. Especially the sheep,

which can be seen in almost every direction, grazing along the roadsides, under the care of a small girl or boy too young to do heavy work in the fields, will be greatly benefited by the shade in the hot summer months.

Mr. Mihalache in his program is thinking of the peasant who spends several days camping along the way to and from market, for his oxen move very slowly, and often, during the long winters, Russian snowstorms sweep down and halt him in his weary march and oblige him to anchor for the night. But sometimes his cart is too light for the strong winds. All this the Minister knows only too well, and for this reason he has not forgotten.

UPPER LAKE REGION DRIES UP
SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—With 57 prisoners in the Douglas County jail more than 70 federal prohibition agents continued to cruise about this city Dec. 11 as they completed the largest series of raids in the history of the upper lake region. Hundreds of gallons of liquor and large quantities of beer were confiscated.

Chinese Satin Slippers
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Level of Training Rising Rapidly for Career in Field of Education

If the Prospective Teacher Has a Love for Children and Youth, If His Thinking Is Keen and He Looks Upon Teaching as a Great Profession—He Would Like It

By JOY ELMER MORGAN
Editor of the Journal of the National Education Association

"YOU will like teaching," I recently heard an older woman say to a young girl who had declared her intention of taking a career in the schoolroom. "You love children. You have a keen mind. You are interested in affairs. You have traveled. You have good health, and you have been reared in a large family of children so that you have had an opportunity to observe child growth and development. Prepare yourself thoroughly. The time is past when anyone can teach. Teaching is now a profession like law and engineering. The level of training is rising rapidly. I began school under a teacher who was not even an eighth grade graduate. The average training of our million teachers in the United States today is about two years beyond the four-year high school. Within a decade it will probably be four years beyond the four-year high school. You will enjoy your work more if you are thoroughly prepared and have the respect which sound training inspires."

This is good advice for any young person. An activity which calls for so many new recruits each year may well appeal to young people who have the talent for it. Arranged in the approximate order of the number of people employed, the branches of education are: elementary teaching; high school teaching; college teaching; library service; elementary school principalship; secondary school principalship; county, city, and state school administration; college and university administration; research and other special fields. Within each of these major branches one may make many choices—large schools or small schools; teaching or administration; upper grades or lower grades; English, music, or printing; and so on.

A High Calling
Teaching is not only a vocation, it is a great responsibility as well as a great joy and opportunity. One is dealing with life, and should not undertake it unless he is willing to make his own life worthy of the high calling. Everyone who is thinking of a career in education would do well to read a charming little book by George Herbert Palmer entitled "The Ideal Teacher." He should also be familiar with the work of Horace Mann. If one can borrow from a library and read the original reports of this father of the public school in America he will gain a lifelong inspiration. Horace Mann came to the secretaryship of the Massachusetts State Board of Education in 1837. The centennial of this event will be celebrated throughout the Nation in 1937. There are many who believe that Horace Mann's work was as great a contribution to the national life as the work of Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln in establishing and preserving the Government of the United States. A good way to discover which branch of education best suits one's gifts and interests is to talk with workers who are unusually successful and happy in that field and to visit them at their work. The financial rewards are highest in the administrative branches. A

soldier, is not conspicuous, nor does he get a great deal of credit for a good work well done. He loves children. He is an upright citizen. He enjoys home life. He delights to help people get started and get ahead. These mean more to him than fame.

As to Women Teachers

Most teachers in American schools today are women. Many believe that it would be better if there were a larger proportion of men. It is significant that a woman teacher has risen to the position of Assistant United States Commissioner of Education. Miss Bess Goodkoop who holds that responsible position, holds a master's degree in education from the University of Wisconsin. She was born in Iowa and there finished the common schools from the first grade through the Master's Degree at the state university. She taught in the schools of the State, was school principal, supervisor, later, professor of education at the University of Pittsburgh, and now has been called to Washington to serve the teachers of the entire Nation through research.

Another teacher who has achieved a high position is Miss Pyrtle, president of the National Education Association. Miss Pyrtle is a native of Virginia, but has spent most of her life in Nebraska where she too obtained her education from the common schools, including a Master's Degree from the University of Nebraska. Miss Pyrtle is now principal of the Bancroft School of Lincoln, Nebraska and a leader in professional and civic affairs.

Another teacher who is well known is Cornelia Adair of Richmond, Va., a past-president of the National Education Association. She is a teacher of English in the Bainbridge Junior High School.

Teachers who enter the profession during the next few years will share in the great advance which is under way. They will see salaries increase, standards rise, more generous public appreciation, closer relations between the school and the life around it, the growth of parent education, the development of recreation and leisure—literally the flowering of our American civilization. The common school has helped America to rise rapidly to national greatness; to conquer its vast frontier; and to achieve the noblest standard of living ever realized over a large area. But the great years are ahead. With 30,000,000 of young people in school; 5,000,000 of them in high schools; and 1,000,000 in colleges—what may America not hope to achieve?

MEXICO ALOFT, REACHES AREAS IN FAR CORNERS

(Continued from Page 1)

ico, except at tax-paying time, is now only eight hours away from Vera Cruz, and the route is by way of Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Ciudad del Carmen and the quaint town of Campeche of pirate fame. To touch at these points by any other way except by plane is a matter of weeks.

The city of Carmen has been sleeping ever since the last of the pirates were routed off the Spanish Main, and it began the peaceful business of shipping dyewood and chocolate to Europe. Until last year it was awaiting the monthly ship from New Orleans or Vera Cruz which carried its wares, today the entire population dresses up to receive the triweekly plane from Merida or Mexico City.

To Pirate Stronghold
Carmen lies in a network of tropical river deltas that the Usumacinta River has spun on the Mexican Gulf shores, on an island that shuts a lake called "Lago de Terminos." The low deltas are heavily wooded and swampy. Railroads are entirely absent, and other roads are few, and bad.

Campeche could hitherto only be reached by a branch railroad from Merida, or by small coastwise sail-motor boats for Carmen or Progreso. It still has its ancient city walls with double gates to protect it from the pirates, who make Campeche one of their regular ports of call. It is a city of retold pirate tales, Maya legends, chic, hennequin, and hand-made tortoise shell trinkets. All of a sudden it finds itself interrupted in the midst of an old story, maybe forever, as the whirr of a modern tri-motor plane boldly intrudes its colonial peace.

Merida, the next point of call, is so far the end of a line. It is a city of dazzling white squares, burning under a tropical sun, softened by the green of many parks, above which wave tumbled sleepy palms. Merida is everywhere punctuated by windmills which pump water to the thirsty earth under a breeze that forever blows in from the sea. It is the center for all points north, south, east or west in Yucatan, and the starting point for the famous ancient Maya cities of Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Labná Sayil, Chacmultán and others, and is the monopoly center of the world's hennequin industry.



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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

- "To hold up."
- 39 per cent.
- The State Mint is issuing a limited number of 3 and 5-cent pieces.
- 150 pounds.
- James H. Thomas, who holds the office of Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet.

New of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ONE of the most pleasing features of modern Masonic life is the sturdy vitality of the new lodges that are being formed. In the olden days lodges were formed, flourished for a time, making a large number of members and then became suddenly extinguished. A few years ago Grand Lodge passed a resolution that not more than two candidates should be initiated at any one meeting of a lodge, except by special dispensation or permission. Of course there was the usual grumbling among certain lodges, who regarded the rule as a restriction on their liberty, but the wisdom of the ruling was soon manifest. It invoked an extra test for candidates as to their sincerity. The waiting period to which many were subjected proved a good trial of their sincerity and, generally, it has been found that a stronger set of candidates have come into the Craft than was previously the case.

This is all for the good of Masonry, as has been proved even when lodges have been celebrating the first anniversary of their foundation. It has been evidenced in the additional support which has been given to the Masonic million memorial fund, or, as it has now come to be called, the Masonic Pearl Memorial, which, it is certain, will cost before it is completed considerably more than the million sterling at first named as the cost. It seems probable that a lodge which has not qualified as a Hall Stone Lodge before the list closes will be somewhat conspicuous.

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CHINA AND JAPAN SIT IN AMITY AT ROUND TABLE

Kyoto Conference of Institute of Pacific Relations Styled Success

By LAWRENCE J. BURPEE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—The third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations has come and gone, and most of its members are now hurrying homeward.

One of them, sitting in a sunny corner of the upper deck of a trans-Pacific liner, not very far south of the Aleutians, has been turning over in his mind the events of the Kyoto meeting, and trying to estimate its value. There can be no doubt that some of those who attended the conference were very uncertain as to its outcome. They felt that it was one thing to discuss academic questions in Honolulu in 1927, but quite another to debate in 1929 such highly explosive topics as Manchuria, extraterritoriality, and the surrender to China of Shanghai and the other foreign concessions and settlements, in the ancient capital of Japan.

Russia and China were carrying on guerrilla warfare on the Manchurian frontier; the Nationalist Government at Nanking was pressing with increasing vehemence for the restoration to China of all foreign concessions; extraterritoriality had become a word of menace throughout intellectual China; and one learned with a good deal of surprise, from conversation with representative Chinese in Peking, Mukden and other centers, that while China was more or less at war with Russia over one phase of the Manchurian problem, she resented much more deeply and bitterly the position of Japan in South Manchuria.

Successful Conclusion

If the Kyoto conference had been a success under such conditions as obtained at Honolulu it would have been gratifying but not surprising, but that it should have been brought to a successful conclusion under the very serious handicap that one has attempted to describe seems almost providential.

And it was a success beyond all question: a very real and substantial proof—if proof were needed—of the incalculable value of bringing men of different nationalities and different races together around a table, to discuss their common problems face to face. Much of the success of the conference was unquestionably due to the caliber of the men who attended it. It is not too much to say that some of the best brains of China and Japan, the United States, Great



EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD SENDS FORTH MESSAGE OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Above photo shows a poster which the Empire Marketing Board recently displayed in every great city in the United Kingdom, broadcasting the message that "The Empire stands for peace." Coupled with this

was the very pertinent reminder that peace means prosperity. As will be seen, the posters, which are the work of Kerr Lawson, and are five in number, forming a sequence, show peaceful people absorbed in the

peaceful callings of countryside and sea. Fishermen, a reaper, a laborer on his homeward way with his team, and the village church in the background are depicted.

Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other countries were brought together at the round tables in Kyoto.

They knew that the Institute of Pacific Relations could not settle any international problem; that indeed it had no such purpose; but they knew also that it might do a very great service not only to the countries facing the Pacific but to the world at large if it succeeded in dispelling some of the clouds of misunderstanding that so often hide the pathway to international agreement.

Stimulating Experience

It was stimulating to sit at one of the round tables at Kyoto and listen to the discussion of burning questions without heat and without recrimination. That is a perfectly just description of the general course of the meetings. There were, inevitably, moments of tenseness, but these never got beyond temporary flurries.

The same men engaged in controversy at a morning session would probably lunch together an hour or two later. And the conference rule which excluded all but delegates and observers from the round tables, whatever one might think of its wisdom in the general interest of the Institute, probably made for freer and franker discussion than would otherwise have been possible. It was significant, too, how the play of mind upon mind helped to clear the air; question and answer, comment and rejoinder, followed in quick succession; one of the Chinese would urge the importance to the cause of their national union of the surrender by foreign nations of their right or privilege of extraterritoriality—or as it has been conveniently abbreviated, extraterritoriality; a British delegate with many years' knowledge of conditions in China would explain frankly why, although he recognized that extraterritoriality must be abandoned, it should not be surrendered prematurely.

Or, when the delicate problem of Manchuria was under consideration, one of the Chinese would ask why China and Japan might not settle their differences by some such means as the United States and Canada had devised for their common problems, and one of the Americans or Canadians would give a short account of the history of the International Joint Commission and how it functioned; or in reply to a Japanese argument that their country must keep an army of occupation in Manchuria to protect her railway and other interests, a Chinese would retort, "The United States has several billion dollars invested in Canada, yet she does not think it necessary to keep an army in that country to protect her interests."

Japanese and American, Chinese and Canadian, Korean and Austral-

ian, British, French, Russian, Filipino, we sat shoulder to shoulder around a table, borrowed each others' documents, and after a day or two found no great difficulty in getting rid of the armor of national prejudice, throwing all our cards upon the table, and working openly and sincerely for a way out of each difficulty that would be fair to all and unjust to none.

Summing up the results of the Kyoto conference, one may say this with a good deal of confidence: each of the 200 delegates has gone back to his or her country with a much better and clearer understanding of the problems of the Pacific, and also with a clearer knowledge of the character and point of view of the people of other countries and races who are all equally pledged to make that immense area that is their common heritage pacific in fact as well as in name.

Reforms for Oxford and Cambridge Advocated by Presidents of Unions

Programs Offered to Meet Criticism Voiced by British Business Men—Athletics Minimized by Socialist—Practical Idealism Emphasized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Michael Stewart, young Socialist and former council schoolboy, who was this term elected president of the Oxford Union—the university debating society—and Lord Pentland, president of the Cambridge Union, have contributed articles in the Morning Post, giving their ideas on how Oxford and Cambridge can survive the criticism which has recently been leveled at their students by prominent business public and literary men, and suggesting ways in which the two older English universities can enrich the life of the nation.

A university is primarily a seat of learning, says Mr. Stewart, athletic and social activities being of incidental importance, and entrance must be reserved for those whose primary purpose is the pursuit of learning.

The number of scholarships and maintenance grants must be increased and intellectual qualification for entry stiffened. This readjustment cannot be effective without including the schools from which university students are recruited.

Oxford must prepare for a greatly increased number of women students,

Valuable Books Owned by Tribesmen of Indian Hills Need Expert Hunters

Works Not Understood by Owners, Yet Full of Important Information, Lie Hidden in Out-of-the-Way Corners of Empire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Hunt for tiger, elephant or bear do not produce the thrilling interest of the hunt for ancient Indian manuscripts, declared J. van Manen, secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, discussing his methods of tracing the valuable literary finds.

"No tiger draws its hunters into more out-of-the-way places than the bundle of manuscripts written in the dialect of some insignificant hill tribe. The great fields of research," he added, "are Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian literature. Enormous amounts of material still await discovery in various odd corners of India. Thousands of manuscripts lie neglected in the possession of people who have not perpetuated the learning of their ancestors."

"Happily, within the last few

decades people have started to collect the manuscripts in earnest. But funds are often insufficient, especially when it is a question of stepping in at the right moment to save important works at a comparatively small outlay.

In the Muhammadan towns of Northern India families in straitened circumstances are often the possessors of stacks of books, among which works of value are often to be found. Yet these books are treated as old rubbish and are rapidly deteriorating before the climate and the insects. In the South of India, where palm leaf is used more than paper, I have bought thousands of Sanskrit MSS. that were sold by weight like sacks of potatoes."

Turning to vernacular literature of a more recent date, Mr. van Manen described how, while living in the Himalayas, he was able to rescue an almost complete set of current Lepcha literature. The collection con-

sisted of 120 volumes representing about 30 different works, which constituted virtually the sum total of Lepcha literature.

The Ahoms of Upper Assam, he said, had a restricted literature of which only a few books were in public institutions. These works were written in an old form of the language no longer understood by the people in general, so that unless they were rescued, their term of further existence was problematical.

"Some ten years ago," continued Mr. van Manen, "the All-India Conference of Librarians at Lahore pressed the Government to take measures to rescue such literature. The Government opened an inquiry and the Asiatic Society of Bengal urged immediate action, but it was found that lack of funds would not allow such a step."

BIG IRRIGATION PLAN FOR SUGAR IN MOZAMBIQUE

30,000 Hectares on Limpopo to Be Planted on System Used in Cuba

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LASBON—Some 30,000 hectares of land situated in the higher and middle districts of the Limpopo Valley, in Portuguese East Africa, will be irrigated and utilized for extensive sugar cane plantations, according to present plans, which are arousing much interest here. It is hoped that the scheme will greatly increase the agricultural and economic wealth of the Province of Mozambique.

One of the aims in view is to attract Portuguese colonists to this native territory, another is to widen the scope for native labor there. At present over 45 per cent of the Portuguese natives are employed on the Rand mines and on the Union's agricultural industries.

Although there are over 60,000 hectares of profitable soil, it is thought advisable at present only to irrigate the land on the right side of the river up to Chaimite, which is naturally defended from the floods that frequently swamp the lower part of the Limpopo Valley.

The irrigated region will be used for sugar production on the system adopted in Natal, Cuba and Mauritius. While each colonist may cultivate a tract of 100 hectares, grants are simultaneously given for the establishment of sugar refinery and alcohol distillery plants, the latter supplying the national fuel, on the lines successfully adopted in part of the territory of the Mozambique Company.

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Sunday Dinner, Chicken or Turkey, 75c

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LUNCHEON 11-2
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 35c
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40 JOY STREET, BEACON HILL
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New Bags are copies of Imported Models.

7.50

Fashioned of suede, calf, calfskin, real snakeskin or ostrich. Pouch, envelope, long handle, vagabond or passport bags. Black, green, blue, brown, tan or wine shades.

Street Floor



Gloves are designed for New Silhouette

7.50

French kid gloves studded with glistening rhinestones have embroidered backs. Black, white and mode. Slip-on styles of velvety French kid are smart for afternoon or evening wear.

Street Floor



Dance Sets Show Trimmings in Contrast

4.00

Orchid and pale pink—the pale orchid shading into the pink through the banding and facings. Carefully fashioned of the finest Milanese glove silk noted especially for beautiful lustre.

Street Floor

Winter Scarfs Appear in Bright Colors

5.00

Crepe de chine scarfs with hand painted fanciful designs in tone combinations of the sunniest shades. Full width hand-painted chiffon scarfs in flower patterns.

Street Floor

Perfume for a lasting Christmas Gift

2.50

Fragrant "Rojane" imported perfume, Jasmin or Chypre, attractively boxed. Chypre toilet water, attractively boxed, 2.50.

A complete line of popular perfumes... 1.00 to 45.00

Street Floor

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs for Gifts

1.50

French linen with colored woven borders—White linen with Spanish cut-out initials in white, black or French blue, French linen with plain or Jacquard centers and colorful striped borders.

Street Floor

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

Radios may be purchased on budget payment plan

NOW! Fine performance, beautiful tone quality at an unusually low price

Brunswick Radio

Model S-14

(Screen-Grid)

\$129

less tubes



Sketched above is Brunswick model S-14 radio section, second floor, annex

Screen-Grid radio receiver enclosed in an artistically designed lowboy console. Center and side panels of cabinet finished in butt Walnut veneers, mounted with top piece of matched ribbon Walnut veneers. Legs hand carved. Electrically operated. On display in our radio section.

Transformers and Tuning Coils Built With Precision

The function of the transformers in the power unit is to amplify faithfully the feeble voice currents. Owing to the precise construction of the tuning coils, the set tunes sharply and receives only one station at a time. The result of these operations is heard in what comes out of your receiver—an exact duplicate, tone for tone, of the entertainment broadcast.

See how precisely these units are wired and sealed within their metal containers. Built so that nothing interferes with their exact operation and sealed so that not a particle of dust enters.

five other reasons why customers are selecting Brunswick

1. Brunswick is easy to operate. Has illuminated dial. 2. Brunswick electrical pickup faithfully reproduces all records. 3. Every part of chassis is delicately attuned. 4. The mounting of Super-dynamic speaker assures vibrationless tone. 5. Careful cabinet dowseling prevents warping.



Cross Section of the Chassis

Choose Brunswick as the family gift!

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GREENLEAF IN QUADRUPLE TIE

Rudolph and Natalie Also Win in World's Pocket Billiard Race

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP POCKET BILLIARD TOURNAMENT STANDINGS

Player	W	L	HT	PTS
E. R. Greenleaf	1	0	26	40
Marcel Camp	1	0	24	22
Erwin Rudolph	1	0	24	15
Pasquale Natalie	1	0	24	15
P. J. Taborski	1	0	24	15
Erwin Rudolph	1	0	24	15
Spencer Lively	1	0	24	15
J. J. McCann	1	0	24	15

His best game for player who has not won a game.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—As the result of a brilliant unfinished run of 20 E. R. Greenleaf of New York, former world's champion, is in a four-cornered tie in the world's championship pocket billiard tournament, now in progress at the Recreation Building here. Greenleaf scored a 125-to-106 triumph over Spencer Lively, a Californian, Tuesday night. It required more than 24 hours of action before Greenleaf gained the decision. Greenleaf will probably resume action Thursday night.

The turning point of the Greenleaf-Lively match came in the fourth inning. Greenleaf was trailing at 106 to 105. He was "frozen" against the rail at the foot of the table and he was forced to bank his cue ball off the side cushion in order to strike the seven ball, which went in. He gained excellent position, then ran the other 15 to end the long struggle. Lively lost 15 points for gaining three consecutive scratches. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—x 1 125 x x x 28 s s s x 21 x x x x x x x 27 s s s x x 40 High run—26. Scratches—12. Safeties—17. Fouls—1.

Erwin Rudolph won the first game in the afternoon Tuesday, defeating Onifrio Lauri, by the score of 125 to 51 in 11 innings, the fastest game yet played in the tournament. A run of 63, high for the tournament, was made in the third inning and turned the tide of battle. Rudolph clinched victory with an unfinished run of 27. The score by innings:

Erwin Rudolph—x 63 125 s s s 16 27—125. Innings—10. High run—63. Scratches—2. Safeties—17. Fouls—1.

Onifrio Lauri—x 28 s s s 20 s 11 s—51. Innings—9. High run—28. Scratches—1. Safeties—17. Fouls—1.

Pasquale Natalie of Detroit, won his first tournament game by turning back Joseph J. McCann of Jacksonville, in the second game played Tuesday afternoon. This game required 15 innings and ended when Natalie made an unfinished run of 34, his high for the game. McCann had a high run of 41, but lost 125 to 38, suffering the loss of seven points on scratches. The score by innings:

Pasquale Natalie—226 148 s s x 11 x 0 14 s 13 x 13 x 34—125. Innings—13. High run—134. Scratches—1. Safeties—6. Fouls—1.

Joseph J. McCann—s 0 x x x 0 41 x 0 4 x x x—115. Innings—15. High run—41. Scratches—17. Safeties—2.

SEATTLE IS UNDEFEATED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle Eskimos of the Pacific Coast Hockey League remain undefeated after their seventh start of the season, having held in a 1-to-1 tie here Tuesday night by the Victoria Cubs.

The Eskimos scored the first goal in the second period when Daley, star defenseman, made his individual attempt on a pretty shot. Victoria tied the score in the third session when Evans scored after five minutes of play. The overtime period was full of exciting rallies but both goalies managed to keep the nets intact. Seattle now leads the league standing with a record of five victories, two ties.

MISS CATHERWOOD RETIRES
MONTREAL, Que.—A retired member of Canada's champion women's Olympic team has retired from competition. Miss Ethel Catherwood, world's champion women's high jumper, has decided to give up her sport career and has declined to participate in the Milrose Athletic Association games, to be held in New York in February. Other prominent Canadian women athletes who have retired are Miss Jane Bell and Miss Rosefield.

TO APPOINT CAPTAIN AT GAME
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LAWRENCE, Kan.—The 40-year-old tradition of electing a football captain each season at the University of Kansas was discarded Monday when the athletic board agreed that during the 1930 season Coach H. W. Hargis shall appoint a temporary captain before each game. The team will elect a permanent captain at the close of the season.

COAL
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The coal industry is now in a state of panic. The coal mines are closed and the coal supply is running low. The coal industry is now in a state of panic.

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Sunday Supper 5:30-8:00

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MADE TO ORDER
Perfect, full fashioned, pure silk
\$1.25
All made with extra reinforcement, assuring miles of extra wear.

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has been justly earned by Norbert Bertl through fair dealing with thousands of satisfied customers for more than half a century.

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Hundreds of lovely gift sets to suit every purse
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MAIL ORDER FILLED
Norbert Bertl
Jeweler and Diamond Expert
44-46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.
One-Half Block Above Court House

University Club Leads in Class B
Defeats Rival Racquet Club in Squash Racquets Race by 3 to 2.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDINGS

Team	W	L	W	L	P.C.
University Club	1	0	16	4	1,000
Princeton Club	1	0	13	7	750
Nassau Country Club	1	0	11	9	500
Racquet & Tennis C.	1	0	4	6	500
Staten Island Club	1	0	2	8	300
Harvard Club	1	0	2	8	300
Brookline H. Club	1	0	2	8	300
Heights Casino	1	0	2	8	300

SPECIAL FROM MONTCLAIR BUREAU
NEW YORK—University Club took first place undisputed Tuesday, when the fourth round of the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship was played. Playing on their home courts, its players took the odd match, a long battle with the representatives of Princeton Club, hitherto tied with the University Club.

Park Avenue Squash Club, also on its home courts, climbed into a tie with the losers for second place, by defeating Heights Casino, also at 3 to 2.

Harvard Club and Racquet & Tennis Club were the other winners, each clinching by the same narrow margin on their home courts.

The Princeton Club, Princeton University Club, defeated the University Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

P. T. P. Pimpton, University Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

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forward to

DRAWN curtains, music,
or a book—and the
Parkinson Gas Fire. The
whole room enchantingly
warm. So restful after the
day's work. What a delightful
glow the Parkinson gives—
just like summer sunshine,
and as silent. Perfect ventila-
tion, too; the air though warm,
is sweet and pure.

Every Parkinson Gas Fire is
fitted with Sunray radiants
giving heat similar to that of
the sun. There are elegant
models for every room.

Instal
PARKINSON
GAS FIRES *Now!*

The PARKINSON STOVE Co.
Limited
STECHFORD, BIRMINGHAM
London Showrooms:
& 10, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. 1
and at Glasgow, Manchester
Belfast and Dublin



THE NOTED MAKERS OF GAS FIRES FOR OVER 40 YEARS

BANK PUBLICITY BELIEVED ON EVE OF NEW GROWTH

Director Praises Press for Co-operating for Truth in Financial Advertising

Nation-wide branch banking, with publicity directors in all the principal cities of the world controlling chains of banks by telegraph and radio systems, advertising space on the broad surfaces of transatlantic flying boats and the televising of what are now advertising mats and plates to newspapers in far-off cities, is foreseen by Osborn F. Hevener, publicity director of the Bank of America-Blair Corporation of New York.

Addressing the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Hevener briefly outlined the development of financial advertising, which he described as the infant of the profession, an outgrowth of the publicity that followed the World War Liberty Loans.

Mr. Hevener paid tribute to the leading newspapers of America, which, he explained, by reason of the strict censorship enforced on all financial advertising entering their columns, have proved "a great boon to the financial community."

"There is something altruistic, something unmercenary, in the faithful newspaper advertising censorship that accounts for the saving of millions of the credulous public's funds," he declared.

"If the average investor could see the number of 'get-rich-quick' propositions submitted to the newspapers and subsequently rejected, he would appreciate just how the public is saved from one additional line of attack."

Another example of this "splendid co-operation of Wall Street and the press," which Mr. Hevener called "an exceedingly hopeful sign," was the reassuring message, advising calm and discretion, which certain newspapers carried at the time of the recent break in the securities market.

The press and the advertising field have made marvellous strides in keeping pace with the demands imposed by the ever-rising investment tide, Mr. Hevener said. The degree of efficiency to which financial reporting has been developed by the newspapers is as yet unappreciated by the many millions of people who each night receive information on the markets in every far corner of the country, he declared.

Motion Pictures

"General Crack"
NEW YORK—John Barrymore, it is pleasant to report, has a good story for his first talking picture, "General Crack," a Warner Brothers production based on a novel by George Preedy, directed by Alan Crosland. Mr. Barrymore plays the part of a professional warrior, leader of an army which is at the disposal, for a price, of any monarch whose throne is tottering. One of the emperors of middle Europe, so the story runs, hires Crack with good results. In turn, Crack, to revenge sundry

wrongs against his gypsy mother and against himself, makes successful war on this same emperor. When the time comes for him to pile back the emperor's misdeeds upon that monarch's head, however, he discovers that revenge is not sweet and he puts aside his opportunity. In the end he is restored to his ancient rights to the throne of the Duchy of Kurland, and weds the emperor's sister, through whom he had planned to strike at the emperor.

Mr. Barrymore makes a handsome picture in the many incidents of pageantry that enrich the picture, and vocally he is consistently the hard soldier of fortune. There is a sardonic note in his speech that again and again gives point to a tale at once romantic and ironic. In the incidents where Crack puts aside selfishness, Mr. Barrymore attains to effects of dignity and power. In one scene he astonishes the spectators with his rich-imbred singing of a gypsy song.

Lowell Sherman does all that could be expected as the emperor, who is a mere puppet of villainy. Marian Nixon as the emperor's sister is appropriately soft and sweet, and a girl programmed as Armida gives a dashing performance of Crack's gypsy bride that reminds one of Lupe Velez when she appeared in "The Gaucho." Hobart Bosworth, Jacqueline Logan, Otto Matieson and Andres De Segura in small parts sustain the quality of the picture.

The plot has been well handled, granted the oversteering of the romantic side of Crack's affair with the gypsy girl. He is just as courtly with her as he is later with the emperor's sister, and that savors a good deal of the old Hollywood custom of trying to keep your cake and eat it too. The dialogue, by J. Grubb Alexander, escapes often from the obvious into the vein of wit.

"Skinner Steps Out"

A passable program picture has been turned out by Universal in "Skinner Steps Out," a talking version of a story that has been repeatedly filmed with Bryant Washburn in the lead. Mr. Tryon, though unsuited in his style or temperament to the serious scenes of the tale of Skinner's rise to wealth via the road of bluff, is entertaining in the comedy scenes of a charity bazaar when he leads a jazz orchestra and auctions off a dog.

Myrna Kennedy overacts as Mrs. Skinner, but one is disposed to charge that fault up to direction that got so little out of Mr. Tryon's share in the story. The good acting of the picture, as often happens, is done in minor roles by S. K. Ratcliffe and Burr MacIntosh as a pair of moneyed men bent on outwitting each other. Some day a play or film will set forth the real story of a bluffer, and show him flourishing briskly for a time, only to fall down with a loud boom, as bluffs of Skinner's egotistical stripe invariably do sooner or later.

E. C. S.

Foreign Fabrics Renounced by President of Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey (P)—President Mustapha Kemal, who long has been called the best dressed man in Turkey, is leading in a national renunciation of style to improve the present economic situation. The president is sacrificing his Beau Brummel reputation built on suits made by London tailors to wear Turkish fabrics solely in the future.

JAPAN'S ARMS DELEGATE WILL VISIT CAPITAL

Wakatsuki to Confer With Castle, Special Envoy to Tokyo

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — Reiji Wakatsuki, former Japanese Prime Minister and head of the delegation to the London Naval Conference, will arrive in Washington with his group of naval experts on Dec. 16. Present plans call for a stay of approximately four days, with departure on Dec. 19. Though the meeting will be informal, it is expected that highly important negotiations will be undertaken, at which time William R. Castle Jr., newly named Ambassador to Japan, will make himself familiar with the Japanese viewpoint.

Appointment of Mr. Castle and his determination to delay departure for Tokyo until the arrival of the Japanese delegation are taken here to illustrate the importance which Washington attaches to the Japanese viewpoint in the coming conference. As announced, Mr. Castle will hold the Tokyo post only during the progress of the London parley, after which he will return to Washington to resume his position as Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Western European Affairs. That Mr. Hoover should have named an official of such importance for a temporary assignment is said to illustrate Washington's extreme concern that Japan shall have a sympathetic interpretation of the American viewpoint in the next two months. Mr. Castle has been picked as spokesman of the American side in the delicate conversations. He will not only advise the Japanese of United States actions, but will be responsible for communicating the Japanese view to Washington.

Delay in starting in order to meet the Japanese delegation means that Mr. Castle will not arrive in Tokyo till Jan. 2, a day before the London conference begins. A further delay will be caused by formalities of presenting credentials, but it is expected that diplomatic red tape will be cut in order to expedite conversations. Mr. Castle's difficulties are somewhat increased by the fact that America has been without an Ambassador in Tokyo for a year and a half, Ambassador Charles McVane having left that city on June 21, 1928.

The matter of uppermost importance is the Japanese desire to increase their cruiser ratio from 5-5-3 to 10-10-7. It is this position, and the possible Japanese stand on submarines that they make far-off Tokyo one of the key positions in success of the London parley.

Mr. Castle will sail from San Francisco on the Matson liner S. S. Maui and spend three days at Honolulu, where he was born. The new Ambassador, a former assistant dean at Harvard University, had experience in the State Department preparing preliminaries for the Washington Naval Conference, which made him familiar with various phases of naval negotiations.

Appointed as Special Ambassador to Japan



WILLIAM R. CASTLE JR.

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Japanese Delegates

Promise Co-operation

VICTORIA, B. C. (P)—Reiji Wakatsuki and Admiral Takarabe, heading the Japanese delegation to the forthcoming London Disarmament Conference, asserted here that their country would go as far toward reducing its naval force as any other power.

Wakatsuki, former Premier of Japan, and Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, arrived with the remainder of the delegation from Yokohama.

The Japanese delegates displayed interest in radio dispatches received at sea telling of the affiliation of the United States with the World Court. "Japan favors co-operation of all nations in the world, as it has been actively engaged in the World Court for some time," Wakatsuki said. "I feel personal satisfaction that the United States has decided to adhere, as it has in a corporation in which our nation is much interested."

BOLIVIA SETS BUDGET

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—The Bolivian national budget for 1930 has been set at 47,580,000 bolivianos (\$18,280,400) and balances with the estimated revenue for the new period, it is announced. The new budget is practically the same as last year's.

FARMERS URGED TO ASK UNION OF RAIL AND WATER

Direct Benefits to Agriculture by Transport Co-operation Emphasized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO — Teamwork between railroads and waterways for the achievement of "co-operative transportation" was called for by Lieut. Col. Edmund L. Daley of the United States Corps of Engineers at the convention here of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The waterway message which the army engineers' representative brought from Washington was interpreted in farm bureau circles as carrying a special significance because of President Hoover's interest in waterway development. Lieut. Col. Daley is in charge of the rivers and harbors section at army engineers headquarters.

He told the farmers that the waterways would serve the country successfully despite any opposition which might arise from railroad sources.

Benefits to the farmer through improved inland waterways might be measured in hundreds of millions of dollars, through possible reductions of transportation costs. He said these would be appreciable on every product of the farm.

Arthur J. Weaver, Governor of Nebraska, predicted that the development of inland waterways would result in building up great centers of population in the interior of the United States.

Formation of a national group of representative citizens for study of progress in agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, recreation, etc.,

was proposed by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts.

The importance of the "farm-to-market" road, which the Farm Bureau is advocating, cannot be too strongly emphasized, Clarence Cannon (D.), Representative from Missouri, declared. "It is the connecting link," he said, "which links the farm with the outside world. Any trunk line system, however comprehensive, is useless to the farmer if he cannot reach it."

Strong sentiment for the state income tax manifested itself in the session devoted to farm taxation. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, gave it his support in the main address.

CURTIS GIVES \$200,000 TO URSINUS COLLEGE

COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. (P)—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher, has given Ursinus College \$200,000 to start a fund for a new natural science building which will cost \$450,000. Announcement of the gift was made by George L. Omwake, president.

Mr. Curtis has been chairman of Dr. Omwake's advisory council for the last 17 years. He has contributed to Ursinus various sums in the past. Three years ago he surprised the college by sending a Christmas gift of \$75,000.

Mary Overing

is showing dresses from \$9.95 to \$69.50 for all occasions
Specializing in Beautiful Evening Gowns from \$25.00 and up

We have a beautiful selection of Gifts for the Holidays, also a lovely line of Christmas Cards at very modest prices. We also make gowns or remodel your old gowns to look like a new creation.

Open Evenings till 9 o'clock
60 West 68th Street, Endicott
Hotel Cambridge 8460 and 0629

Philadelphia's Civic Groups to Co-ordinate

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA — First steps toward co-ordination of Philadelphia's civic betterment organizations was taken at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce building recently when the All-Philadelphia Council, composed of 116 associations and neighborhood groups, was formed as an "idea clearing house" for the purpose of advancing the city's municipal, community and commercial affairs.

One of the major projects upon which the unified strength and influence of these organizations will be directed, is the movement just started to provide a new customs house for Philadelphia. A bill providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for this purpose has been introduced by Harry C. Ransley (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania. A bill introduced last year failed of adoption but the All-Philadelphia Council leaders feel more confident of favorable action now in view of the campaign for increased construction and the actual need of a customs house for this port.

Hunt's Lunch

We serve the best.
292 WASHINGTON STREET
1370 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE

Delicious Food at Reasonable Prices

MEN and WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY

Fashionable Hairdressing to Suit Your Type

Every facility for every need. Twenty-five years knowing how. *Cluzelle* Neatly Sets Your Waves \$1.25 per bottle, postpaid

Cluzelle BROTHERS

45 W. 57th St., N. Y. Plaza 4135-6
Via Miner, Worth Ave., Palm Beach
The Patio, 925 Lincoln Road
Miami Beach
Est. 1896

NEW YORK CITY

Transformations, Toupees and Hair Goods Exclusively

Miss Emma

45 West 57th St., N.Y.
Telephone 4135 Plaza
Just West of Fifth Avenue

* **B. ALTMAN & CO.** *

FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

Gifts for the Boudoir

TOILET SETS

assembled from all parts of the world in a remarkable variety of choice

Fine enamel and cloisonne sets from abroad. Distinctive designs in exquisite colors. Three piece sets—comb, brush, mirror \$38.50 to \$135

Other sets, varying number of pieces, up to \$350

Agalin sets in lovely, new delicate colors to match modern decorative schemes. Of sturdy composition, graceful in design. Three piece sets, \$12.50 to \$21.75

Others, varying number of pieces, up to \$33

Inexpensive sets in pearl finish on amber color. New designs in boudoir colors. Three piece sets, \$2.95 to \$18.50

Ten piece sets, \$12.50 to \$31.50

Sharply Reduced

8-piece Agalin sets in attractive modern designs, 13.50

Orders for monogrammed toilet sets will be taken now for delivery before Christmas.

TOILET SETS—FIRST FLOOR

NEW YORK CITY

Shop around and compare fur values then come in and see how much you can save on Raccoon, Hudson Seal, Caracul, Squirrel, coats, also neckpieces.

Forty years selling superior Furs.

Isidore Miller, Inc.

Suite 902-3
128 West 31st St. 127 West 30th St.
Between 6th and 7th Aves.
Pennsylvania 8712

China and Glass

Especially Attractive for Gift occasions

RICH & FISHER, Inc.

14 East 48th Street
Bet. Fifth and Madison Avenues
NEW YORK

No Finer Christmas Gift Than a **BULOVA**

What woman would not appreciate a Bulova "Miss Liberty"? Set with six sapphires (or emeralds), 15-jewel dustproof movement, filigree bracelet.

\$37.50 CASH OR CREDIT
\$7.50 Down, \$1 a Week
Others \$24.75 to \$500

Also Elgins, Hamiltons, Walthams, Howards and new "Perpetual Self-Winding Watch" on credit at Nationally Advertised Cash Prices.

CALL OR WRITE **Amerleann Watch & Diamond Co.**
(BAER BROS. CO.)
Two New York Stores
503 5th Ave., Entrance on 42d St.
6 Maiden Lane
NEW YORK, N. Y.

63 YEARS TRUE

WHEN young James Coward first bent down over his lonely work-bench to carry out his ideal—the making of more comfortable shoes—one of his most important problems was to design a high shoe for women. He realized that in spite of changes in fashion, there would always be many women whose feet would require the protection of high shoes.

That is still true today—sixty-three years later. There are still countless women . . . nurses, teachers, housewives . . . who find the well-cut, well-made high shoe a necessity. And these women find their way to Coward Stores, because they know that today Coward—and Coward only—always carries a complete line of fine high shoes.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

270 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK
37 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WEEL, WJAR, WTAG, WCHS, WTC, WEAF

—because Coward Shoe Stores carry a complete line of finely made . . . comfortable fitting . . . smartly designed high shoes for women.

The shoe illustrated above is a popular 7-inch boot built over the famous Combination Last, originally designed by James Coward. It also has the Coward Arch Support. This shoe fits the foot snugly, yet allows plenty of room for comfortable movement of all bones and muscles.

"Where Can I Buy High Shoes?"
At Coward's, of course

Black kidskin \$12.85
Black kidskin 12.85 (wide ankle)
Tan kidskin 14.85
Tan kidskin 14.85 (wide ankle)
(Sizes 9½ to 11 are \$1 more)

THE HOME FORUM

The First Snowstorm

Whether in the woods, among the mountains, or on the prairies, the year's first snowstorm is a sumptuous affair. It is a wool-white dream born of silent, gray-toned cloud mysteries, and enfolds the world in a dim wonder of whirling, swirling crystals. It is a harmony of light and motion and music.

On the mighty levels of the Western American plains such a snow-symphony is of vast beauty. It begins softly and develops through well-defined stages to a culmination of power. The first movement is introduced by a few flakes appearing singly or in groups out of mid-air stillness, quickly followed by fast-falling multitudes. This stage is of longer or shorter duration according to the character of the storm to come. It may continue for only a few moments. It may last longer.

The second period is perhaps the most exquisite. The flakes become big cottony accretions that whiten the air. It is the hour when the snow-lover fares forth to watch the foaming wonder cover the fields with downy softness, and hearken to the whisper of the millioned multitudes as they sink upon the earth below.

The final stage marks the rising of the wind. The air grows colder, the crystals become smaller and harder and are carried over the land in flying swarms. This development usually precedes the coming of night, frequently lasts many hours, sometimes two or three days, and piles the world with billowy drifts.

I remember one such snowfall that came early in a certain December on the James River Valley in South Dakota. The morning was prophetic. A seamless, gray-snow cloud covered the skies from horizon to horizon. Not a breath of air stirred. Presently several downy flakes sailed shyly from the dusky overhead, dropped in spiraled grace through the air, and upon touching the ground melted. But even as I looked a veil was drawn across the plains that encircled the little town. The flakes came larger, faster, fluffier—hosts upon hosts of feathery messengers, tiny ships of swansdown or thistle-down, hurrying, hurrying, hurrying earthward; hiding distant buildings, blurring with diaphanous gauze the leafless trees, and spreading at my feet a mantle more flawless than a weaver's cover. Pedestrians who passed were almost immediately lost in the white dusk and their tracks obliterated. Nature, withdrawing, fugitive, intangible, seemed to wait just within the range of vision, just behind those snow-pungent draperies to see that her work was properly begun.

For several hours the air throbbled to the rhythms of the blossomy multitudes. No touch of wind carried them from their steady downward movement. They sailed in spirals; danced in dainty zigzags; twinkled and tumbled and toppled; glimmered and danced in dense falling. Looking up one saw them gray-dark; looking down he beheld them wool-white. At times the storm came in impenetrable, for long periods the

spaces were hoary with swarming crystals. Then followed intervals when only a few flakes were visible. But almost immediately the world was darkened again in tumultuous loveliness.

Such a snowfall calls to mind those exquisite lines from Mrs. E. A. Allen's "Snow":

"Hanging garlands the caves o'er-
brim,
Deep drifts smother the paths be-
gin;
The elms are shrouded, trunk and
limb,
And all the air is dizzy and dim
With a whirl of dancing, dazzling
snow."

About noon I walked out several miles into the heart of the storm. Following the railroad track until the last houses were wrapped away in the dense whirl of flakes, I took a course directly across the fields. As I left the rails a delicate hum, followed by a rich-toned muffled hum, sounded in the distance. A few moments later a sudden grand crashing burst, upon the silence, and the morning passenger train rushed by. As the echoes faded into silence I gradually became aware of faint music—a great undertone becoming steadily dominant. It was snow music—that vast velvet whisper made by multitudes of starry clusters, where many crystals are united, sinking simultaneously through still air upon the snow blanket beneath.

Trudging slowly through the wool-soft snow for another mile, I noticed that the wind was rising. At first little gusts came dancing from the snowfall itself, tossed the flakes hither and yon, and then circled out of existence. The soft harmonies of the falling crystals were now hushed. But other sounds succeeded. A flock of snowbunnies dashed overhead with joyous rush of wings, then doubled back with twittering whistles. Their whirling flight and soft white plumage made them resemble a cloud of larger snowflakes. A rabbit jumped abruptly from almost under my feet and raced away. Seeing that he was not pursued, his long leaps became shorter, till he stopped, stood up and peered back through the flying flakes.

When I reached Fisher's Grove on the banks of the James River, the wind was blowing steadily. The flakes now smaller, sharper and more numerous, were sailing across the fields in long slanting lines. The woods were apparently deserted. The wind had blown the trees free of snow, and the beating crystals ticked and tinkled against the bark, and bounced off.

I set out to find a flicker that for several years had wintered in this particular grove. A round hole about eighteen feet up from the ground in one of the larger elms looked encouraging. I rapped sharply against the trunk with a stick. In answer to my summons a round face with sharp bill and rather sleepy eyes appeared for a moment, gazed down curiously, then dropped back. I rather envied him his "domicile"—the heart of a sturdy tree overlooking the frozen street, and the howling of the wind, beating of the snow and creaking of the limbs; and feel the swaying of the giant trunk as it resisted the attacks of the northern blasts.

By the time I reached home, the wind had become a gale, and the storm was in its final stage. The crystals were driving down the de- canted streets in horizontal courses, and piling in great drifts here and there. They sang in steady rhythms against the walls and windows of the house.

In the finest of all snowstorm poetry Whittier describes such a snowstorm in New England:

So all night long the storm roared on:

The morning broke without a sun;
The spheres were veiled with lines
Of nature's geometric signs;
In starry flocks, and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteor fell;
And when the second morning shone,
We looked upon a world unknown,
On nothing could we call our own.
Around the wistful windows bent
The blue walls of the firmament,
No cloud above, no earth below,
A universe of sky and snow!

R. W. V. L.

Medieval Literature
Anonymous

Another striking characteristic of medieval literature... is its general anonymity. Of the many who wrote, the names of but few are recorded, and of the history of these few we have only the most meagre details. Nor is this a simple accident. For, in the medieval mind, the work of an author's personality was far less than now. In case either of a narrative or a didactic work, it was the substance above all that attracted attention. Originality of matter was deplored as a fault. Independence of treatment meant to our forefathers contempt of authority, a heinous offence in their eyes. It was as unsafe for a storyteller to depart from the well-marked lines of inherited tradition as for him to disregard orthodox beliefs. And even the greatest dared not present new views without at least claiming august support. A prudent author sought a powerful patron in order to ensure success, or fathered his inventions on some ancient worth, and they could not deny them. But the last thing he would have deemed was to have his name attached to his work, for he would have been deemed to have been to copyright them as his own.

Necessarily, then, most composition was impersonal. Rarely do popular medieval works seem to have been called forth by the inner, the subjective feelings of their authors. They indicate prevailing ideals, tastes, or needs, but seldom the peculiar aspirations of an individual. We scrutinize them not so much to discover the genius of particular men as the development of types; not so much to find out the qualities of men who wrote as those of the society that suggested the writing. From "English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer," by W. H. Schofield.

From the Deck of an Incoming Ship

We have plowed a furrow across the ocean.
True to her course through the dark and light,
The ship has held to the charted highway
Through fog and storm and the gloom of night.

And we make our landfall in gray of twilight;
A blur to westward the dark shores rise,
With a flying squadron of wildfowl heading
Out into the south as the daylight dies.

Out into the south on a course uncharted,
With nothing aiding but sight and sound;
From us who are safe at our journey's ending
Goes warm Godspeed to the outward bound!

BLANCHE A. SAWYER.



Presentation to a Connoisseur. From a Painting by J. J. Exner.

Harvest Moon

The moon glides
In her silver
Through the star-jeweled sky
Slivering the cloud-drifts,
Overshadowing the earth-wonder,
As if from all the ages
She has taken to herself
The perfect moment,
Then flooded the world
With its
White Radiance.

HILMA SHEPPARD PARSONS.

Venetian Glass

The making of glass before it became so mechanical a process as it is now, was one of the most beautiful arts in the world. The glass-worker could please his fancy in the shape and decoration of the objects he fashioned, and the greater variety of form he introduced, the better it was.

Glass-making was early an important Italian industry. From the fifth century there are records of it, the artisans working in a small way at little individual furnaces, instead of in the immense establishments of more modern times. The earliest recorded individual worker was Petrus Flavianus, in the year 1090, as a glass maker.

In 1268 the glass-workers became an incorporated body, and took part in processions and pageants. Glass for windows and mirrors, and vessels of glass for household use were all made as early as the fourteenth century, and during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries immense quantities were exported.

The seat of this prosperous industry was the island of Murano, whither the workers had been transferred late in the twelfth century. It is a fact that glass-workers had been established at Treviso, Ravenna, Vicenza, Padua, Mantua, and Bologna by the end of the thirteenth century, and the Venetian glass industry was the result of a pattern often found in Denmark of the domestic type, with carved doors. The corner cupboard and glass are also typical of this part of the world.

The picture explains itself. It is painted by a Danish artist, J. J. Exner, who has portrayed the Venetian people in many a picture. "A Presentation to a Connoisseur" being one of the best known, in which the dress of the women may be seen. The "connoisseur" in his working clothes, has evidently stepped in, on coming home from work, to hear the young performer. His connoisseurship is not to be doubted, by the expression on the countenance of both mother and son! The wall of Dutch tiles have been brought from Holland, when the husband was visiting that coast, a few at each trip, and the chest of drawers is a Venetian pattern often found in Denmark of the domestic type, with carved doors. The corner cupboard and glass are also typical of this part of the world.

When a certain impressionistic artist began exhibiting, at the early period of that school, and an early period of his expression, a young girl was standing one day, in a small gallery, baffled and puzzled. A man of much ripe years was the only other visitor there at the time. He was evidently much interested in the paintings and had a keen, pleased expression which the girl was perplexed to see. How could he feel or look like that before such incredibly crass blotches and splashes, and obscure bulks looming where one might reasonably expect to see a tree, or a cloud, or a hill, or something like anything one had ever seen before! There was something about his expression that caused her to appeal to him. Impulsively, naively, she exclaimed, "I'm not getting anything at all from them—I just can't get anything!" He smiled genially. "I think if you step back a little, if you stand about here,"—he was several paces away from the paintings—"you will see much more of what the artist has seen." The girl did so

Craddock's "In the Tennessee Mountains"

Ye mountains and ye dales of Tennessee,
Be glad, for ye at last have found a tongue,
An utterance to loneliness unsung.
Save by the red-bird in the laurel-tree,
Save by the "Creek" that prattled noisily
Until the mountain took its lonely child
Into its lonely heart, and all the wild
Was silent as the "harnt" of Chilhowee.

Sons of the mountains, be ye also glad;
Ye too have found a sympathetic heart
To give your hearts a voice. O maidens sad,
Sweet tender "Clarisses," ye shall ne'er depart
From our fond memories, for ye have had
A great prose poet now to take your part.

—ALLEN EASTMAN CROSS, in "Pass on the Torch."

Knowing Good Only

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN judging from the human standpoint, no one will deny that although mankind would prefer to know good alone as real, it believes that evil has enforced its claim to reality, even as good, at times, enforces its claim. Not only so, but mankind is apt to accept this condition as inevitable. If, however, one is a student of the Bible, he may question this. He may question whether God, whom the Bible declares to be good, to be Love, can be the author of evil; and whether it is His will that mankind should suffer from the effects of a seeming evil power.

When one begins to question whether both good and evil are real, his thought is awakened to the truth of existence as taught in Christian Science; and with the help of this Science he begins to see that the Bible logically reveals God as good. "I am God, and there is none else," and similar statements appear many times in the Bible; and in the first chapter of Genesis it is recorded that "God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, draws the true conclusion from this statement when she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 101), "If God is All, and God is good, follows that all must be good; and no other power, law, or intelligence can exist." The logic of these statements is irrefutable.

The next question is, How is one to make this truth practical? The seed of Truth is planted in consciousness by the acceptance of God, good, as the only reality. When one plants seed in his material garden, he waters it daily, protects it, and keeps it free from weeds. So it is with the seed of Truth in consciousness: it must be watered by inspiration grafted from daily study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. It must be protected by daily communion with the Giver of all good; and there must be constant uprooting of the weeds of

error, putting off "the old man with his deeds," as Paul expresses it, in order that "the new man," the image and likeness of God, may appear. This treatment and care of the seed of Truth sown in human consciousness will cause it to grow, to unfold, and to displace the material, erroneous way of thinking; and will speed the day when good is uppermost in human experience.

In other words, as we learn to fill our consciousness with thoughts of good, of joy, peace, patience, faith, love, purity, gratitude, there will be no room for falsities, such as impatience, hate, ingratitude, sickness, lack, doubt, to find lodgment or acceptance. When thoughts of good predominate with us, we are beginning to think aright, and will consequently act in accordance with the divine law of good, which commands us to know good as the only reality.

On page 71 of the textbook, mentioned above, Mrs. Eddy says: "Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." A belief in reality no origin or basis. It is simply an attempt to reverse that which is true, that which is good, that which is actual or real. A lie cannot lie about itself, for in and of itself it is nothing: it lies about the truth. We do not need to search for the origin of a lie. Why try to analyze that which is not true? Why try to account for it? Good alone is worthy of study; good alone is knowable, because God is good, omnipotent, omnipresent Mind, who creates and governs man and the universe. Said Joshua to the Israelites, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." Through Christian Science it is possible to choose good as the reality and to prove it in daily experience. As the mist disappears before the sun, so evil belief vanishes before the realization of ever present good.

In knowing good only as real, we are knowing only the things of God. When someone called Christ Jesus "Good Master," he rebuked the implication by answering, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." The real man, God's image and likeness, reflects or expresses good. God, good, is incorporeal; and of God's reflection, spiritual man, Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 164), "The incorporeal and corporeal are distinguished thus: the former is the spiritual idea that represents divine good, and the latter is the human presentation of goodness in man." The Christ, Truth, is with us always, and enables us to know and manifest the spiritual or right idea of goodness at all times. What a glorious day it will be when all men shall realize the allness and oneness of God, good!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

The Rise of a Southern Family

The transformation of the Davis family in one generation from insecure small farmers into great planters, and the growth of the patriarchal idea, whereby Samuel Davis, a plain man, became the symbol of knightly grace—and the fountainhead of wisdom to the children, for they remembered him with increasing awe—this process of expansion in one family is the story of the rise of the Lower South.

The childhood of Joseph and Jefferson Davis was spent in surroundings very different from those of "The Hurricane." In the year 1812, when Jefferson was four years old, his family moved from the tiny hamlet since his birth, from St. Mary's Parish, in southern Louisiana, up into Wilkinson County, in south-western Mississippi. Samuel Davis, their father, was a typically restless pioneer of the old Southwest, sturdy, plain, hard-working; painfully honorable and deeply religious; not faring very well, not taking to himself the air of a superior class; unaristocratic, for there was no aristocracy in the primitive day of the frontier.

When the new Davis home was finished the family "broke camp" and moved into the house. It was a comfortable brown cottage with servants' out-houses... a plain but comfortable frame dwelling, one and a half stories high, of six rooms, four on the ground floor and two on the second, large brick chimneys, glass windows, and verandas the full length of the house. The ground sloped on one side down to a spring, from which "a crystal spring rippled through the forest." Mrs. Davis, contrary to the rough pioneer custom, made a flower garden in the yard round the house; sweet pinks lined the paths about the yard. There was a pear tree under which "little Jeff" as he was called, played with his nieces and nephews, who were his own age. There were fig trees, and by them rows of "bee gums." There were a few Negroes on the place, and every morning Samuel Davis led them to the cotton fields, or the fields of corn, where he worked with them, side by side, through the heat of the day.

By 1844 a great change has come over the Davis family and over the Lower South. Joseph Davis has been settled for years at his plantation, breeding thoroughbred horses, leading the easy life of a wealthy planter.

He is now the head of the family, and he has been a true father to his younger brother, Jefferson.

The growth of this section, southern Mississippi, has been almost as rapid as his own rise. There have been in southern Mississippi, up to 1815, three distinct social stages, in which three kinds of immigration poured, over a period of forty years, into the Territory. The first settlers took up lands along the river from New Orleans to Natchez; these people were Tories for the most part, fleeing to the neutral far west from South Carolina and Georgia, even from New England. They got the best lands—the rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms. By 1790 another wave of settlers came down the river by boat from Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee, or overland from the states of Georgia and South Carolina. These mingled with the first settlers; in time absorbed them with their greater numbers; and pushed back from the river lands to the east. There they met the third wave of settlers, the overflow of the unprosperous from the seacoast states, who filled the fertile pine-barrens of the Pearl River county in south-central Mississippi. The stage was set here, as elsewhere in the Lower South, for the rapid stratification of society under the influence of King Cotton.—ALLEN TATE, in "Jefferson Davis: His Rise and Fall."

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Demi-Season Collections

By ELEN FOSTER

IT HAS been extremely interesting to see how rapidly the new fashions have been adopted by the women of all nations who have flocked into Paris from the country or seaside intent on acquiring a wardrobe for the winter. The rapidity with which the new silhouette has been adopted is really remarkable. Already the knee-length skirt and the low waistline appear as old-fashioned here as the bustles and balloon sleeves of the "gay nineties."

To so-called "demi-season" collections which are shown by the Paris couturiers in the late autumn, and which consist for the most part of costumes designed for the winter

resorts, are proof positive of the passing of the old "boyish" silhouette and the universal acceptance of the new, purely feminine one. Even the most conservative of the designers, who held out against the change in their August collections, have succumbed to the new order of things in the models which they are showing at the present time.

Tweed Suits

For the morning stroll in the Bois de Boulogne or the shopping tour on the Faubourg St. Honoré, the smart Parisienne is wearing a tweed ensemble the skirt of which reaches at least five or six inches below the knee. This is by no means uncomfortable, as the cumbersome she had at first feared. Quite to the contrary, for the fullness which takes the form of godets or inverted pleats makes walking easy and the added warmth is very acceptable on these frosty mornings. With a fur-collared tweed coat of two-thirds or three-quarters length and a smart little beret of the same material, a woman of even ample proportions presents fully as youthful an appearance as when her skirt just covered the knee.

There is never any radical change in the mode in these demi-season collections; they are rather an amplification of the fashions displayed in the larger mid-season collections. The short jacket of tweed with collar of astrakhan, nutria or caracul is very much in evidence. The tucked-in blouse which is usually worn with the tweed jacket and skirt is very often of fine jersey attached to culottes or knickers of the same material, which for street costumes are replacing, more and more, the underslip of crêpe-de-chine. Tan mixtures of various patterns are the favorites for these two costumes with blouse and knickers of beige, lemon-yellow or reseda-green. Sometimes a top coat is added, in which case the jacket has a plain tweed collar and the fur is used on the long coat. A smart morning ensemble which was seen in the collection of Irene Dana was in tan-colored, diagonal tweed and consisted of a wrap-around skirt which buttoned at the side, a cardigan-shaped jacket, a brown tucked-in blouse and knee-length knickers, and a three-quarter length circular cape of the same tweed, lined and collared with brown fur.

Afternoon Ensembles

The afternoon ensembles are noticeably longer, and the coats are fitted in a bit more at the waist and flare slightly at the edge, following the lesser degree of the lines of the princess frock, which, by the by, is seen in great numbers in the new collections. While the coats of these afternoon costumes have become a bit more elaborate, the frocks remain quite simple in design.

A charming example of one of the new afternoon costumes was seen at the Maison Ardanse. This was in a soft moss green, a color which retains its popularity for the winter costume. The slightly fitted coat was of green velvet, cut quite straight to a point well below the neckline, where it rippled in a circular flounce set in a scalloped line. Three big velvet buttons in a tiny brass rim fastened it at the side and the deep pointed cut and interesting scarf at the neck were of shaded gray astrakhan. Inside the long tab of the fur scarf the velvet formed a tight collar which buttoned snugly at one side with smaller brass-rimmed buttons. The line of the coat and the frock with which it was worn were of crêpe-marocain in the same green shade and the frock had the same scalloped line and circular flounce as the coat with the upper part perfectly plain, save for a soft fold of the crêpe at the end of the diagonal neckline and three big, green buttons which fastened at the side. Both the coat and the frock reached fully halfway between the knee and the ankle, which is the accepted length for this type of costume. One can easily understand that a costume

built on these long, straight lines would not only be becoming, but even flattering to a woman of matronly proportions.

Whatever one may think of the longer skirt for the day time costume, there can be no question about its appropriateness for those designed for the evening. There is no comparison between the tight, knee-length skirt of the past two or three years and the long, full, gracefully floating one which is the present mode. Nothing so altogether feminine has been created for many a long year as these lovely frocks of lace, velvet, chiffon, satin and taffeta with plain, more or less fitted bodices and a skirt composed of full flounces, and floating pleated panels or points set on a tightly fitted hip yoke. Any number of lovely models come before the writer's memory. There are charming ones in lace, tulle or taffeta moiré from Cheruit, a house famous for this type of gown, some with the soft draping of two shades of chiffon



Three Frocks by Mme. Louise Selby. At the Left—An Afternoon Frock of Gray Crêpe-Marocain, With Puckered Blouse and Unique Collar. In the Center—An Evening Gown of Pale Gold Panné Velvet, With a Rhinestone Buckle. At the Right—A Street Costume of French Military Blue Rodier Fabric With Military Details.

American Clothes via Paris

By ALIDA VREELAND

NEW YORK. MME. LOUISE SELBY has discovered that the shortest route from Brooklyn to New York is via Paris. An American woman, a designer of beautiful

ning dress of fine cream lace was revealed. Tiny suggestions of shoulder caps—hardly wide enough to be so called—served to broaden the shoulder line. The fitted lace bodice encircled the waist with deep scallops. Joined to these, the skirt fell in a graceful circular flare, lengthening toward the back.

The three fundamentals of dressmaking regarded as paramount by



This untidy effect with her dance frocks she often provides a rather short three-quarter length evening gown. In a dinner ensemble of shimmering silver-toned panne velvet the short gray-fur-trimmed jacket carried out this idea. A softly bloused dress fitted around the hips, flared gracefully from the yoke and fell about four inches below the knees. Another black afternoon gown with a long panel in the back had an accompanying coat similarly paneled to cover the dress.

Her afternoon and sports dresses were particularly noticeable for their sensible length. Mme. Selby, though highly indorsing the more feminine modes, knew her American woman well enough not to handicap her with daytime dresses floundering around her ankles. A length of four inches below the knee, Mme. Selby considers a sufficient adherence to the new mode for a street clothes. But the designer's coat and blouse proportions were so nicely determined that none of the exaggerated proportions observed on so many of the new models were apparent.

Subtle Lines

"Camouflaging the waistline," as she terms it, is another one of Madame Selby's artful devices by which she adjusts almost any model to any figure. This she achieves either by fitted yokes, stitched horizontal bands and tucks, movable belts, or waistlines cut to slope lower in the back than in front.

With almost invisible seams, godets and emplacements she arrives at subtle soft flares. Cutting and designing of this genre is an art in itself that defies copying or cheap imitation. Concerning necklines, too, she has some definite theories. She never cuts an asymmetrical neck but instead concentrates on the perfectly cut square or V, either plain or softly collared. Her round décolletages for the evening are the epitome of good taste. But on those of her daytime frocks there is invariably some distinctive little touch by way of a scarf, a jabot or a binding that makes them unlike all others.

In her sport and street collection she embodies all that the American woman demands for her active life. With Rodier soft woollens that cling and almost feel like velvet, she has produced frocks and ensembles of marvelously flowing line and cozy winter warmth. For the latter characteristic she is now enjoying quite a French patronage, as the French designers have never been interested in the creation of especially warm winter clothes. The colorings range through maroon and beige diagonals and flecked tweeds, to plum, chocolate-brown, green, French military-blue and gray.

Special Goals

A chocolate-brown jersey was made adaptable to afternoon wear by the selection for the blouse of a brown printed wool fabric similar to challis with a cream-colored ground. The flaring brown skirt was applied to the

this American-Parisian designer are color, line and fabric. Commenting on the present tendency dresses have toward showing jagged bits of hems and panels under long coats, she strongly disapproved. To overcome

clothes, Mme. Selby lives and designs her beautiful gowns in Paris. When she has a collection that, down to the last button, she deems worthy of her New York clientele, she comes and spends a month with her compatriots.

Madame confided to the writer that she was indeed very American, for she was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. Before taking charge of her own establishment in Paris she was with Yvonne Davidson, one of the foremost couturières of Paris.

Thus she has a personal knowledge of the American woman's tastes and manner of living and of the American climates, coupled with her own long experience of French technique in dressmaking and designing. Supplementing these two essential qualities with her understanding of the finest French fabrics available, she is admirably equipped to dress the American woman.

Adjusting the Style to Full Figures. In her winter collection exhibited recently at the Savoy-Plaza, Mme. Selby demonstrated with no uncertain gesture that the new silhouette—that is the longer skirt and the high waistline—can be quite as appealing as any other favorites of the past. She has made a special study of the matronly figure, giving its lines as much careful attention as she has those of the jeune fille. Sports and formal frocks, with few exceptions, seem equally adaptable to the full and slender types.

Mme. Selby feels that she is especially capable of working out the matronly figure problem because she considers dressing herself her greatest perplexity. Yet the charming "double gown" she was wearing in the afternoon did not in the least suggest that unusual difficulties had been met with in its production. As she first appeared, she was wearing an afternoon dress of soft black panne velvet, considerably below the knees in front and touching the ankles in the back. The dress was like a coat, the bodice fitting rather snugly and the skirt softly gathered to it. Softening touches of lace showed at the neck opening and at the cuffs. When the coat was removed, an exquisite eve-

ning dress of fine cream lace was revealed. Tiny suggestions of shoulder caps—hardly wide enough to be so called—served to broaden the shoulder line. The fitted lace bodice encircled the waist with deep scallops. Joined to these, the skirt fell in a graceful circular flare, lengthening toward the back.

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blouse below the hips in the form of points sloping upward to the left. Deep brown fitted cuffs with upper ends also ending in points effected a small puff of the challis sleeves, while belt and square neck were banded in brown.

The ensemble on the right of a blue Rodier woolen illustrates a number of the points stressed in Madame Selby's designs. The rows of stitching forming stripes around the hips that end in pyramiding box pleats, show a flexible waistline treatment although the belt itself is placed in its normal position. The high military neck, a favorite in Paris this season, is made so that it may be left open if the upstanding collar is not becoming. The coat collar has a novel back fastening.

French-grey crêpe-marocain fashions the afternoon dress at the left. Here the designer offers a collar absolutely new in detail. A few soft gathers form the curve in front while an under collar of gray a shade darker further distinguishes it. Sleeves in this dress as well as in most of the others were snugly buttoned at the wrist.

In the center is sketched a clinging gown of panne velvet of a pale gold hue. Beautifully molded, the crushed girdle is held in front by an oblong rhinestone buckle and is cleverly draped lower toward the back. The two sides meeting with another rhinestone ornament in the back, fall into a short train. Short panels hang softly at the sides as if cut away from the girdle. In ivory panne velvet this same model has been used with great success for wedding gowns.

Glove Skins

GLOVE leathers have acquired certain trade names not always understood by the average customer. This nomenclature is largely governed by the process to which the particular leather is subjected. As explained recently to an inquirer, the popular "capeskin" and "lambskin" washable glove leathers are often identical so far as the original hide is concerned. Capeskin is usually a somewhat heavy, close-grained leather which has undergone a certain process of tanning and is dyed entirely through the hide. Lambskin is not so heavy and the color is brushed on the surface only, leaving the flesh or inner side of the leather in its natural coloring.

"Mocha" is usually the name given to the hide of a special grade of Arabian sheep. The grain is removed from the hide and the outer side of the leather given a soft, velvety finish. Many other leathers are given this suede or velvety finish, but as a rule this process is applied to the inner side of the hide.

Buckskin, elkskin, antelope, deer and pigskin each has its special mode of tanning and coloring, so that the purchaser would do well to inquire as to the washable quality of the glove being bought. Many gloves not only carry a guaranty of washability but include explicit directions for this work.

Corsets are now very lightly boned but are much longer than the old type, being built higher in the waist and following the natural lines of the figure.

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Crinkle Cups hold the moisture in, keep your cakes fresh and retain their delicious flavor.

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The wash suit and dress of Sudanette illustrated are two of many models now on sale in scores of America's best stores.

One of New York's largest Fifth Avenue shops has allotted an entire section to children's clothes made of Sudanette.

Other gifts of Sudanette include pajamas and robes for men and women—men's shirts and shorts, and Sudanette by the yard. Each a beautiful and joy-giving Christmas gift for every member of the family.

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Every Net Guaranteed 100% perfect. Finest Quality Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh, Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.
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This is the genuine real silk satin Charbonnet, 40 inches wide. It is the famous Starbright satin of which the regular price is \$2 per yard.
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These remnant mill ends are absolutely perfect new goods and are fully guaranteed to be just as good as the first thread silk and money returned if not satisfied. You can have any yardage desired not over 10. We also have remnants of the regular \$6 a yard satins at \$1.99 per yard, in black, white and all plain colors. This is the genuine Crepe Paris, worth fully \$6. Write today the yardage you want and color you would like to see on approval.
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Without obligation to keep it send me yards of your best black satin, 10 to 100 inches wide at 90 cents per yard C. O. D. (Send no money.)
Sign.....
Address.....

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SHOE POLISHES
STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR NEARLY A CENTURY
Use Bostonian Cream on all kid and calf leathers.
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Fashions and Dressmaking

Making Fluffy Ruffles

By BERTHA STREETER

WITH the trend toward distinctly feminine touches in women's garments, ruffles are more in evidence than they have been for some time. And, of course, they are always in style on little girls' frocks for special occasions. So simple, they seem to need no explanation, and yet there are a few things about them that the average amateur dressmaker could profit by knowing.

A ruffle cut on the bias looks more full than it really is, but in the making there is a tendency for it to become shorter than intended. This is especially true when organdie, fine voile, batiste or lawn are used because these stretch irregularly when cut on the bias. From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch more than the desired finished width should be allowed for such ruffles if they are to be picked at top and bottom, and the necessary amount for hemming the edges should be added to that if a hem and a heading are required.

Edges and Seams
In trimming outer garments and underwear straight ruffles seem to be generally preferred, probably because they present a better appearance when ironed. Cut them cross-

wise of the goods, allowing for hemming and heading, if desired, unless they are to be picked. In that case, mark them for hemstitching, measuring the distance of the ruffle plus the heading, and run a basting straight across on a thread, making as many rows of bastings as widths of ruffles required. If no heading is to be used but the bottom of the ruffle is to be picked, the bastings may be the width of two ruffles apart. Then, by cutting carefully through the center of the hemstitching, one will have a picked edge. Hemstitching costs by the yard, such forethought will save expense.

In sewing together widths of ruffling, make the seams as inconspicuous as possible. On very sheer material, a French seam is best; on heavier goods, two selvedge edges may be stitched together. But be careful not to use a stitch or tension that will pull the ruffle up shorter at the seams than elsewhere.

After the widths have been sewed together comes finishing the edges. If they have not already been picked. For hemming, use one of the hemmers in the box of machine attachments: the narrowest hemmer for tiny ruffles or the edges of such trimming, or sheer material. In crossing seams where the goods may require a little help in getting through, snip off a tiny triangle at the end of the seam and run the machine a little more slowly. Be careful not to pull the goods and so change the width of the stitches at such points.

Counsels of Perfection
It is the ambition of every home dressmaker to turn out work closely resembling that of the modern expert, but this cannot be done unless modern methods are used. For there is "style" even in the sewing of lace on a ruffle. Today ruffles are not hemmed and the lace sewed on later by hand or machine as was done years ago. The hemming of the ruffle and the sewing on of the lace are accomplished in one operation with a little attachment that comes with every sewing machine.

The same thing may be said of the ruffling of the goods. Ruffles can be made by simply machine stitching with a long stitch and a loose tension line for gathering. Pull the under thread, evenly distribute the gathers, and the result is achieved. But the chief beauty of the modern ruffle lies in its tiny plaitings up near the top, a feature gained only through the use of the ruffer, another machine attachment.

The Ruffer
And, by the way, one can do many things with this ruffer. The guide on the under side of the attachment has five slots, some opening to the left and some to the right of the needle. Into slot 1 material is slipped to which a ruffle is to be applied, while slot 2 holds in position the material to be gathered and sewed to the first piece, all in one operation. Into slot 3 one can also place a facing for the ruffle so three operations go on at the same time. Slot 4 will guide a strip of piping material at exactly the right distance, and into slot 5 one inserts the edge to be piped. These slots are not numbered on the ruffer, but they are easily located through diagrams in the book of instructions and they enable the home seamstress to cut hours of time from her sewing.

One can even gather material to fit a given space by loosening the tension on the sewing machine. This allows sliding the gathers along the thread to fit the desired space just as in hand sewing. A strong upper thread should be used, too, so there will be no danger of breaking it when sliding the gathers along. When gathering this way, a long thread should be left on the work when it is removed from the machine so

there will be plenty to work with. A ruffle containing a third more material than the distance to be covered is the ideal proportion for many purposes.

Any material with dressing, like lawn, organdie or taffeta, can be made into a plaited ruffle successfully with the ruffer if the goods is an inch or more in width. When plaiting lace, however, a strip of paper should be placed under the ruffer. Only lace with a fine mesh should be used for such plaited ruffles, as the coarse lace is apt to catch in the ruffling edge. Very attractive trimmings for lingerie are made nowadays with these plaited lace ruffles. Softer materials may be plaited, but the plaits will not lie flat unless they are well pressed. In applying deep ruffles in tiers

Novelties in Knitted Clothes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
In a certain shop in London, one finds new inspiration in knitted clothes. Here is invention, a distinct breaking away from a stereotyped style. Mrs. Pearson, the artist-designer of this establishment, has developed the technique with a mathematical exactitude; stitches are added or cast off to mold an exact shape, hence one can secure well-fitting shoulders, sleeves and hip line. She finds it unnecessary to keep to the conventional geometrical designs and has constructed in

scarf held together with a tortoiseshell brooch and the cuffs are carefully adjusted to fit the wearer. It is the faithfulness to the smallest detail that makes these clothes unique.

The gown shown in the sketch is most ingeniously knitted, each frill is carefully shaped and knitted into the skirt. Composed of deep prune silk it has the most engaging collar and cuffs in a lace design carried out in currant-red on a beige ground edged with black. Another attractive feature of this frock is the loose bolero effect at the back. Fashions in materials are also carried out. A cerise silk-and-wool dress has white or black thread introduced here and there in a small flower motif; and a beige jumper has a motif in the shape of half a handkerchief worked into the knitting, which gives it the appearance of being tied round the waist. The same motif is carried out at the wrist. As the costume which this adorns is green the pattern is worked in green, white and black.

Many styles are represented. There are skirts and jumpers with cardigan coats unlike those at other places, for these are trimmed with novel strapping effects. There are also morning dresses to wear under a coat, and afternoon frocks. It is in the latter that one realizes what can be done with needles and silk thread. A godet skirt fitting the hips well seems to present no difficulty to this establishment, nor a plaited skirt in silk and wool. For skating there are dresses with godet skirts and capes across chest and shoulders closing at the back with ends floating in the wind. Another style is a godet skirt on a close-fitting bodice with shoulder straps over which is worn a bolero with sleeves.

The coats shown are particularly interesting, and it is claimed that these may be worn for almost any occasion. The one sketched on this page is very chic, made of rich black wool thread trimmed with a bold design carried out in Chinese-red, white and black in scroll effect. Another model, in pale apple-green silk with a black fur collar, has a short cape on the shoulders with a floral design in pastel shades. These, be it noted, are only a few of the ideas to be seen at this interesting little shop.

Fur Fabrics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
AFTER years of neglect, fur fabrics, those lovely woven materials which in the past were looked upon as a mere imitation and quite taboo for the woman of taste, have emerged from their obscurity to unexpected prominence. Designers, whose names are renowned in the fashion world, are making use of their supple grace in the production of exclusive models; while fashion leaders, who sponsor only the best and newest, are invoking their aid in the expression of the sophisticated mode of the moment.

Coats which follow the dips and flares and uneven hem-line of dresses are found to be at their best in broad-tail cloth; while princess curves may be modeled in the lovely new kid pail fabric, with no fear of tearing at the seams. Even the beige tints which Viennese furriers are putting on the market for next spring are



This Costume Is Appropriate for Skating, Hiking and General Outdoor Use.

already obtainable in the chevron moleskin cloth; and nutria fabrics, porous, light in weight and particularly cozy, meet the need of motorists—both women and men—and look well in the country as well as in town.

Manufacturers themselves are amazed at the demand for woven furs, and are putting their ingenuity into the production of yet more interesting ones. Thus, whether one's choice be the hard-wearing mohair, the effective and cheap cottons or the light and warm silks, novelty is always to be had. Among the newest fabrics are silky chinchillas and mink with reverse pile. Two characteristics are common to all, they are easy to clean and no more difficult than plush to make up.

The fashion world is asking, what is the secret of the new vogue, and will it last? It is certainly not a matter of price, for a fur fabric coat may be as expensive as a good fur or cheaper than a cheap cloth. Nor is the line of today the only factor, for though the lighter weights do lend themselves to the low-cut flares and massive collars, the heavier goods look best in the simple straight models used for serviceable furs.

It is safe to surmise that in the future, the beauty of these new fur fabrics will bring to them a steady vogue, and that they are a safe investment.

Sports Costume Made at Home

THIS graceful skating costume is fashioned of black velvet with a scarlet scarf of figured velvet, and a jaunty turban to match, trimmed with plain bone buttons of vivid red. The suit is made with a separate skirt, cut amply full for ease in the long, gliding skating strokes, while the jacket comes well down over the hips and fastens easily in the center of the front. The long scarf is attached to the jacket, and may be wound closely round the neck if desired.

This costume provides also for knickers of the black velvet, but if these are worn the skirt should be lined with silk to keep the velvet from sticking and hindering free motion. Some skaters prefer wool tights and wear over them silk bloomers, which is a combination equally warm and perhaps less cumbersome.

The jacket is interlined with quilted wool, and when additional warmth is desirable, a sleeveless, closely-knitted jersey sweater may be worn underneath the jacket.

The making of this complete costume is quite within the ability of the woman who uses her needle with facility and who possesses skill in handling paper patterns successfully. Wide latitude is afforded in the variety of materials which may be used to secure both the chic and charm which characterize this velvet model.

This particular outfit required for skirt and jacket five yards of black velvet 40 inches wide, and 1½ yards more for the knickers. One yard of quilted wool was sufficient for the interlining, and the jacket lining is of red radium silk, which is not an expensive material; 2½ yards were needed.

Both the scarf and cap were made from but half a yard of the figured velvet 40 inches wide, which is ample since a wider scarf would give a heavy, clumsy effect rather than the lighter graceful finish desirable. The number of buttons used is dependent on taste.

Altogether, such a costume is highly utilitarian for the woman who is much out of doors. It is warm enough to be worn as a street costume, without outer coat except on the coldest winter days, yet it may be worn for all winter sports. When used with the knickers it is just the thing for hiking, and there are other occasions when it may meet the immediate need for a warm and practical outfit.

Bizarre Jewelry

Strange metals, wood, and even rubber are used in some modern jewelry.

The house of G. Vuillermos uses metal in combination with another media. A necklace is composed of yellow marbled galalith and gold. Another necklace has as a fringe small panels of exotic woods in graduated sizes.

Paris tries many materials for her novelty jewelry. From the Rue de la Paix comes a necklace composed of tiny barrel-shaped objects of graduated size, each one of which is made of sharkskin and mounted in gold. Against a gleaming green and gold lamé afternoon dress it is very effective.

Printed chiffons are claiming a very prominent place among the favored materials for the gown with trailing lines. Such shades as monnet blue, hunters green and various shades of brown and capucine are favored.

Good Housekeeping Institute

Recommends Proper arrangement of foods in your refrigerator, and KVP advises the use of Proper Papers for food wrapping and protection. There is a big difference—to get the most good out of your refrigerator are you using both KVP Refrigerator Papers?

There's Household Parchment for cooking and for wrapping all greasy, moist and wet foods—it's boil-proof—it wears—use it again and again. KVP Heavy Waxed Paper "Cutter Box" seals tight (one sheet will do)—keeps the moisture in or keeps the moisture out as desired. Remember, all foods should not be wrapped in Waxed Paper—for 100% results use the famous pair of KVP food wrapping and cooking papers.

Try your Grocer, Stationer, Hardware, Department Store and Neighborhood Merchant first; if they cannot serve you, KVP will pay the parcel post.

Send \$1.00 for the two big 50c rolls (West of Missouri) and South Coast States, 60c per roll, both for \$1.20 (postpaid). Included FREE: When ordering, mention advertisement for a Miracle Paper Dish Rag and interesting samples for you and your friends.

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Nature put into whole wheat valuable food elements that help boys and girls grow strong and sturdy. Ralston is whole wheat with all the goodness left in. Children love it. Buy a package from your grocer today.

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Growing, Active Little Bodies Need Freedom

A GARMENT WHICH ALLOWS ABSOLUTE EASE OF MOVEMENT IS THE

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CHILD'S COMBINETTE

Few "undies" make as big a hit with little folk as the Kickernick child's combinette. Well made, free-from-strain—it combines bloomers and underwaist. . . . One small person described the perfect freedom of this garment when he said, "My Kickernicks run and play with me." Indeed, they are admirably suited to active, strenuous little bodies, giving room in the places where it is needed most. . . . Made of strong, light material, they will stand many tubbings and give long, excellent service. Adjustable shoulder straps allow for lengthening as the child grows.



One reason for the better fit of Kickernicks is their unique construction. Length is added only where it is actually needed, eliminating all bulky, bunchy material from between the legs and about the knees. This gives the wearer a smooth back when sitting, but allows eight inches of sitting or bending room—all that is ever needed.



WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.

CANADIAN KICKERNICK COMPANY
London, Ontario

STOCK MARKET

SEEKS WITHOUT
DEFINITE TRENDHighly Irregular Movement
in Main List—'Merger'
Rails Enjoy Rise

NEW YORK—Trading in the share market and in the bond market today was largely a repetition of that of yesterday. Stocks were decidedly irregular throughout, with alternating periods of firmness and weakness which left prices no great distance in either direction from the previous closing figures. Convincing evidence of trend was lacking and the turnover was rather small, but larger than yesterday's. The wheat and cotton markets declined, wheat in particular.

The fact that the industrial stock price average has now recovered close to 40 per cent of the decline, a comeback regarded as a natural sequence of the swift descent, has increased the caution until a clearer view can be had of the market's immediate future. The present trading market with its small volume will give way before long to another forward movement; others see in the churning about stocks at this point a sign of a new retreat.

Considerable irregularity in the selling of steel continued throughout the session and the failure of its recent leader to keep its gains doubtless helped to promote irregularity in the main body of stocks. Steel quite probably is suffering from short selling as well as disappointed trading by those who bought in expectation of a split up announcement.

However, those sections of the market which were firm at any time held their ground in spite of reactionary tendency in steel. Copper shares were steady, but gave no great encouragement to those who hope for a further rally on the idea that no immediate copper metal price cutting is in prospect. Motor shares held fairly well, but showed no signs of renewing their attempt to form a bull market. Rails were as mixed as the industrials.

"Merger Rails" Rise

Public utility issues have trading attention in the face of uncertain movements among the so-called pivotal stocks and industrials generally. Numerous gains and losses were recorded, special strength being shown by American Water Works, Standard Gas, Columbia Gas, Philadelphia Corporation, United Gas Improvement and Light, Federal Light, National Power and Public Service.

Envy among some of the "merger rails" was a theme of the market. The most notable gain was that of Pittsburgh & West Virginia, which moved up more than 10 points. Wabash, which has a plan for fifth trunk line which current rumors have it will be incorporated in the T. C. C. scheme, or other plan, moved up 5 points or more. Missouri-Kansas-Texas gained further ground. What may be termed a "railroad specialty" banner—Bancroft & Aronstock, was an early climber.

Conflicting Evidence

Two of the weekly business indicators which are watched closely for conflicting evidence of a change in trade. Reviews of the steel industry hailed the resumption of automotive demand and noted that railroad orders, structural orders and farm equipment business has been "consistently good" and unaffected by the stock market break.

Many insist that the decline in steel production has exceeded the normal seasonal decline. Doubtless that is true, and it is also true that the decline in steel production is not as great as it was in the spring and summer of operations was far ahead anywhere heretofore in peace time. Steel makers predict that the autumn and early winter let down probably would be greater than usual. On the other hand, the steel good prospect of good pickup next spring.

Railroad freight traffic continues to contract, reducing business activity to some extent and the seasonal decline as well. The drop in carloadings from week to week has gone farther than usual for the corresponding time of last year. The loss for the week of Nov. 30 was 113,173 cars, but the Thanksgiving holiday helped to increase the reduction.

However, traffic fell 63,449 cars under the like week of last year. At this time last year the country was undergoing a spurt after summer recession. It turns out that loadings for the five weeks in November were only about 5 per cent below the corresponding weeks of 1928.

Foreign Exchanges Easier

Little change was noted in the credit situation. Call money continued at 4 1/2 per cent. In the foreign exchange market, the dollar was weaker than it was about \$15,000,000 by the banks in preparation money for tax date operations. Time money turned easier, following yesterday's temporary stiffening due to out-of-town withdrawals on account of recent municipal bond sales.

Meanwhile, the foreign exchange market was easier in nearly all directions. Sterling was lower and so was Swedish exchange, and the reports of shipment of gold to Sweden and preparations for a large shipment to England harmonized well enough with the lower exchange rates. Sterling may have been weaker than a gold shipment to leave this week.

The consignment of gold to Sweden was the first which that country has taken this year. If the projected shipment of \$10,000,000 to London and a similar amount to Paris this week, the loss of gold for the week will be larger than for any week in a long time.

Increased Dividend Payments Each day adds a sizable list to the corporations which are increasing regular dividends, paying extra dividends, guaranteeing payments on their common shares. Such action reflects the unusual prosperity enjoyed in 1929 and, rightly or wrongly, is regarded as a sign of confidence in the future.

However, a good many stocks are still yielding nothing to their owners. Yesterday's list of stocks traded in the exchange shows over 180 common stocks are still without dividends, including preferred stocks, rights and warrants, that is about a third of the daily list of active stocks.

CHICAGO BOARD

Mar.	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.22 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.20 1/2
Jan.	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2
Feb.	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2
Mar.	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2
Apr.	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2
May	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2
Jun.	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
Jul.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.13 1/2
Aug.	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.12 1/2
Sep.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.11 1/2
Oct.	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/2
Nov.	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
Dec.	1.10 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.08 1/2

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Dec.	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2
Jan.	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2
Feb.	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2
Mar.	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2
Apr.	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.14 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.13 1/2
Jun.	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.12 1/2
Jul.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.11 1/2
Aug.	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/2
Sep.	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
Oct.	1.10 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.08 1/2
Nov.	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.07 1/2
Dec.	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range Div.

High Low

Dec. 11 Dec. 10

1928 Range Div.

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1918 Range Div.

High Low

Dec. 11 Dec. 10

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LIVERPOOL

(Continued)

Pioneer Stores

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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England

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East Orange—Union News Stand, 424 Park Ave.; Union News, 424 Park Ave.; Union News, 424 Park Ave.

Englewood—Englewood News Co., 8 Dean St.; Union News, 8 Dean St.; Union News, 8 Dean St.

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Montclair—Union News Stand, 221 Main Ave.; Union News, 221 Main Ave.; Union News, 221 Main Ave.

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Ready to serve, with an unusually wide variety of gifts, from the inexpensive to the expensive, but of a quality backed by our 30 years in business.

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He sure and see our BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARDS Before placing your order. Stationery, Christmas Cards, Office Outfitters.

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Newest lines in corsets, corselets and brassieres. Distinctive silk underwear. Plaza Club Hotel, 3th and Cooper Sts.

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and GIFT SHOP

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Emerson 6515

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Cakes, Cookies, Pies
Breads, Rolls
Christmas and Holiday Cakes a Specialty. Leave your orders early. Avoid the rush.
318 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Emerson 1432

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Malcolm St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
207 Madison St. Tel. Back Bay 4330

NEW YORK
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7090
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035

KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240

LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
350 Seiner Bldg. Tel. Main 3804

PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182

CHICAGO
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7090
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035

DETROIT
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240

ST. LOUIS
1775 Rivay, Fresh Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 0305

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

New Jersey

ENGLEWOOD

YE ART EMBROIDERY SHOP

Dix-Made Uniforms
for Nurses and Maids
10 E. PALISADE AVE. Tel. 3828
Tel. 4212

EDITH KERR

G. Toy Hats
Blue Moon Stockings
Custom Sport Jewelry
Frocks for All Occasions
THIRTEEN DEAN ST. Tel. 4948

Weaver Dry Goods Co.

47 East Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.
Telephone 1011

Women's and Children's
Wearing Apparel
General Dry Goods
MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP
Eleven Dean Street Phone 506

HOBOKEN

RIVERSIDE BOOTERY

L. WIEBKE, Prop.
1204 WASHINGTON STREET
Correct-Built Shoes at popular prices. We cordially invite your inspection.

Hoboken Stationery & Printing Co.
92 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Just the Appropriate Gift

Book Ends, Desk Sets, Books, Fountain Pens, Portable Typewriters, Gift Stationery, also Christmas Greeting Cards of better quality. Stationers, Printers, Engravers

GRULICH & SON

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Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
616 Washington St. Hoboken, N. J.
Opp. U. S. Theatre
Phone Hoboken 510

EDWARD RATHJEN

1000 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
Dealer in High-Grade Furniture and Upholsteries, Slip-Covers and Mattresses made over. Deliveries thru Hudson, Bergen and Essex Counties.
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A. H. FLEETNER, Prop.
Ladies' Waists, Lingerie, Hosiery, Dresser
918 Washington St., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Phone Hoboken 2833

G. SCHNACKENBERG

6th and Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
Phone Hob. 1907

DELICATESSEN and GROCERIES

Agents for Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
730 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
S. LEWIS

BABYLAND

S. LEWIS, Prop.
Infants' and Children's Wear.
Phone Hoboken 3756

Columbia Trust Co.

14th and Washington Street
Hoboken, N. J.
SOUND PRINCIPLES
Careless Service
Open Your Account With Us
HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: repairing and jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Monday 9:30 p. m. Open Tuesday 10:00
Evening 6:30 p. m.

New Jersey

JERSEY CITY

Chase and Company

708 BERGEN AVENUE
Sole Agents in Jersey City for
McCallum Hosiery for Ladies
Silk Underwear
The Finest Costume Jewelry
Linen and Chiffon Handkerchiefs
All Appropriate for Christmas Gifts
Also located at
MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Specializing in

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

For MEN and WOMEN
The PIED PIPER SHOE
For Children
IRVEN JOSEPH
SCIENTIFIC SHOE FITTING
296 Central Avenue Open Evenings

Dine at RICKHEY'S

RESTAURANT
Visit our imported nut and candy department
Also Delicatessen department
Large variety of Salads and Cold Cuts.
304 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Web. 4733

La Mode Corset Shop

CORSETS
UP-TO-DATE GLOVES, HOSIERY, LINGERIE
341 Central Avenue
Cor. Lincoln Street
Webster 4959

FAIRVIEW MARKET

Fancy Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
GUDE'S ROYAL BUTTER
C&C CLUB SODA
Steamer Baskets a Specialty
216 Monticello Avenue Phone Del. 3500-01

Electrical Contractor

LOUIS MIGDOLL
204 MONTICELLO AVENUE
Electrical Novelty Gifts
Westinghouse Electrical Supplies
Universal Electrical Supplies
Artistic Lighting Fixtures
Ice Cream Water Ices
W. C. LEE, CATERER
Weddings, Parties, Teas and Banquets
Confectionery for Holidays
Page & Shaw's, Schraff's, Mirror and Jewelry's
Wedding Cakes, Cakes and Candy Dry
LUNCHEONETTE
220 Monticello Avenue Phone Delaware 9325

Reynard's

Just the Right Look
at Journal Square
JERSEY CITY
Stetson Hats, Hugs & Foxglove Gloves
Interurban Hats, Manhattan Shirts
LARGE SELECTION

MAPLEWOOD

MARTIN AND WEIS, Inc.

REALTORS
151 Maplewood Ave. So. Orange 5185

MONTCLAIR

QUALITY FRUIT and VEGETABLES

CHRIST TULLMAN, Prop.
734 1/2 Valley Road Delivered Free
KROIL & VAN ERMEN
JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
409 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

Reliable Outfitters

Clothing, Hatters, Furnishers
to Men and Boys
Our Holiday Line Now Complete.
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

GRACE ALICE CANDIES

Caramels, Assorted Chocolates, Bon Buns and Chocolate Covered Peppermints, \$1.00 per lb.
Animal Lollipops 40c per doz.
Holiday Lollipops 40c per doz.
GRACE A. HAWTHORNE
57 Washington Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

The Berkeley Press, Inc.

Printers and Binders
Telephone 1241
34-36 CROSS ST., BLOOMFIELD
PHONE 633

SILK SHOP

Silks and Fabrics De Luxe
W. B. HERTZ Montclair, N. J.
Montclair Textile Store
507 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Special Sale on Curtains, Draperies and Linens. Also Fine Line Handkerchiefs for Useful Gifts.

A. WENZ & SON

569 Bloomfield Avenue
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Tel. 4208

Toys, Greeting Cards
Books and Gifts for Everybody
Mary Barclay Dress Shop
Sport Clothes—Coats
Evening Wraps
Dresses for All Occasions
Telephone 7323 Montclair, New Jersey
MONTCLAIR 535 PALM BEACH 8613

CATHERINE Inc.

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13 So. Fullerton Ave. 116 Myrtle St.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Palm Beach

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For Children Up to 14 Years
Layettes given individual attention
559 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. 1140

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Telephone Montclair 2252

Work by Marinello Specialists Only
Powell & Vander Byl
Permanent Hand Waving
REPAIRING ELECTRICITY
Room 32, Hinch Bldg.
484 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 7110

New Jersey

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Montclair Tailoring Establishment

Phone Montclair 2974 J. Braverman, Prop.
LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS
We Specialize in Men's Custom Tailoring
Repairing and Pressing
Fancy Cleaning and Dyeing a Specialty
189 GLENRIDGE AVENUE

ORANGE

New Stock of Useful and Artistic

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

for Every Member of the Family
B. OFNER Department Store
234-236 MAIN STREET, ORANGE
OPEN EVENINGS
"BETTER SHOES"
Do your Christmas Shopping for Shoes and Hosiery of quality
at
SONNENSCHNEIN'S
230 MAIN STREET Open Evenings
MARY BURKHIMER
Paintings and Etchings
Washington Inn, 425 Ridgewood Rd.
Maplewood, N. J.
Open Daily, excepting Monday, from
10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Telephone Orange 353 Established 1898
308

ORANGE CAB CO.

Owen McGonnell Sons
METERED CABS
317 Railroad Place,
Orange, N. J.

W. F. WALLMANN

Contractor, Builder
Jobber
400 South Jefferson Street
Telephone Orange 5875
Phone Orange 757

Greeting Cards and Stationery

Henry F. Schmidt & Co.
350 MAIN ST. Orange, N. J.

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High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 7055 167 Main St., Orange

ORANGE MUSIC BOX

Headquarters for
Edison, R. C. A., Majestic, Atwater
Kent and Philco Radios
252 MAIN ST., Orange
Phone Or. 9683 Open Evenings

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

ERIE

Shoes for Men and Women

Style, Fit and Service Guaranteed

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
526 STATE STREET

MEATS POULTRY BUTTER EGGS CHEESE

If you are not already acquainted with this market, we are sure a visit or phone call will give you both satisfaction and pleasure.

Our market ranks among the best in Erie for QUALITY MEATS

H. OPPENHEIMER
663 WEST 11TH STREET

CANDIES

We have an attractive way of packing our candies for mailing. They make a delightful Christmas gift for your friends.

PULAKOS

ESTABLISHED 1897

THE ONLY JEWELER IN PIA

1238 THOMPSON

Cleaners and Dyers

Let Us Dye Your Faded Clothes—they will look like new.

Phone 22-987 402 West 3rd Street

Business Men Prefer

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

They are the greatest exponents of guaranteed low-cost insurance.

ALL LINES

CLARENCE BROOKS
509 Marine Bk. Bldg. Tel. 26-755

"SERVICE"

Our service includes more than just printing; our years of experience in this business enable us to render you a helpful service from an advertising point.

A. K. D.
111 West 11th Street Phone 24-396

JOHN V. LAVER

704 State St., Erie, Penn.

For Remembrance Send YOUR Mother Flowers

HARRISBURG

Houbigant, Shari, Cara, Nome, Yardley

Perfumes and Sets

Christmas Packages

The George A. Gorgas Co.

16 North Third Street, Kline Bldg.
1306 North Third Street

"A RAY of beauty outvalues all the utilities of the world," wrote Emerson. Christmas gifts of rarest beauty await your inspection in our Gift Section.

M. Lee Goldsmith

6-8 1/2 North Market Square
Harrisburg, Penn.

Our Dress and Coat Department is equal to our millinery. Won't you try us?

Sonia Hat Shop

109 NORTH SECOND STREET

CHAS. J. WERT, Grocer

Second and Herr Streets

Sells MONARCH Products

OPEN EVENINGS

Ralston

The Whole Wheat Cereal

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State Street

The Art and Gift Shop

Greeting Cards and Gifts for All Occasions

105 N. SECOND STREET

MILLER'S

Shoes and Hosiery for Women

12 NO. THIRD STREET

"THE FRENCH SHOP"

410 NORTH THIRD STREET

Hosiery, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Kimonos, Costume Jewelry

The REGAL COMPANY

Second and Walnut Streets

Umbrellas and Leather Goods of Regal Quality

MEDIA

PROVIDENCE COTTAGE

Phone Media 106
State St. at Providence Rd., Media, Pa.

OPEN ALL YEAR

Tea—Lunch—Dinner

Short line from 69th St. passes door

Good food carefully prepared and served.

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HARRY W. ROEDIGER

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Road Building, Excavating, and Hauling

EAGLEVILLE, PA.
Phone Norristown 4656-J

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA

Phone Baring 3911

MILLINERY by HILT

109 South 40th Street, Philadelphia

Hats Draped to Fit the Head

Hats Cleaned and Reblocked

OPEN EVENINGS

THE STEPHANIE TEA ROOM

L. E. Hawman

Luncheon 11:30 to 2 Dinner 5 to 8

4226 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Edw. W. Learzof

Interior Decorators

CHURCHES. SCENERY. WALLPAPER, PAINTING. SKETCHES SUBMITTED

9 Hollenden Place, Squirrel Hill
Phone Schenley 3436

It's better to keep up than catch up. Keep ahead of your Christmas shopping. Lingerie, Hosiery, Novelty Jewelry, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Foundation Garments, Christmas Cards.

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431 Oliver Ave. Atlantic 3112

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Printing—Ruling—Binding

Sales Books a Specialty

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Books—Bibles—Stationery

Christmas Cards—Magazines

Circulating Library

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Phone Atlantic 0236

SHADY SIDE CASH GROCERY

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

George I. Kemmerer, 5528 Walnut Street

TRUSSELL'S

Shoe Repairing

214 Stanwix Street

BRICKER SHOP

147 South Highland Avenue, East Liberty

You can ask for no finer dresses than these samples which we sell. They have the latest tailoring and workmanship.

Suits—Daytime—Evening

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$15.00

"Gifts That Last"

THOMAS

JEWELER

Open Evenings

VICTOR HERB, Prop.

Service Cleaning and Pressing

Gleams & Potomac Aves., Dormont, Pa.

NICHOL'S

DELICIOUS CANDIES

TASTY LUNCHES

ICE CREAM—SODAS

801 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue Linden 5955

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

CLEANING—PRESSING

DYEING

We call for and deliver all work

Phone Lehigh 3394

VICTOR HERB, Prop.

Service Cleaning and Pressing

Gleams & Potomac Aves., Dormont, Pa.

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Eighteen Years on the Square

The Home Is the Only Competitor

545-547 PENN STREET

Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

ST. LAWRENCE MILK

221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

J. C. MUMMA

Jeweler and Diamond Merchant

627 PENN STREET

BEAUTY CRAFT SALON

17 North Fifth St. 2nd Floor

PERMANENT WAVING

Finger Waving

HAIR CUTTING Dial 3-7430

MANING ARMSTRONG

642 Penn Street

STEINWAY and DUO-ART PIANOS

Leading Radios

Reading's Complete Music Store

RCA RADIOLAS

Hear the new All Electric Model No. 15

\$144.00 complete

Authorized Radio Dealer

KUTZ ELECTRIC CO.

John H. Kutz, Prop.

9th and Court Streets Dial 5861

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

SEWICKLEY

"Christmas Greetings"

To Our Many Friends and Readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

We invite you to visit our shop and see the many Novelties and new Commodities we have to offer.

Do your Christmas Shopping in Sewickley and at a Store you can depend upon for Quality and Service.

Campney's Grocery

"THE BEST PLACE TO MARKET AFTER ALL"

Anderson Automobile Co.

FIRESTONE TIRES

1-Is Auto Polish

Broad St. 4th Ave. and Broadway Tel. Sewickley 461 Tel. Coraopolis 332

"Myers Sandwich Shop"

"Service and Quality"

POSS: Chocolates, Cynthia Sweets, Fancy Nuts in Gift Packages

BOREM'S HARDWARE

"Across from the Theater"

For CHRISTMAS—Percolators, Wear-Ever Aluminum Toasters, Kettles, Pyrex Covered Casseroles, Practical Toys for Boys and Girls, Christmas shopping delighted at Borem's.

J. D. MILLER

Full line "Goodrich Zippers"

Large Assortment SLIPPERS for Gifts.

"ENNA JETTICK" Shoes

503 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 164-R

Elmhurst Inn

Christmas & New Year's Dinners \$1.50 Plate

Phone Reservations Sewickley 645

SEWICKLEY

SANITARY MILK CO., INC.

MILK CREAM EGGS BUTTER and DAIRY PRODUCTS

426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Priscilla Pearls

Make Beautiful Christmas Gifts

New and Varied Assortment

Necklaces, Earrings, Pins, etc.

ISABELLA D. BALDWIN

416 Thion Street Tel. Sewickley 380

SWARTHMORE

PARAMOUNT MARKET

The Whole Wheat Cereal

Fancy Fruits and Vegetables

Junkies Bread and Rolls

Phone 188 13 CHESTER RD.

Spencer Foundation Garments

We create a design especially for you. Crepe de Chine, Silk and Rayon Underwear, Flannel, Silk and Wool, Pure Silk Hosiery for men, women and children.

UNUSUAL CHRISTMAS CARDS

Call MISS ELKIE H. McWILLIAMS for appointment.

Swarthmore 514-W 11 Benj. West Ave.

UPPER DARBY

SUN PROOF PAINTS

PITCAIRN VARNISHES

Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.
716 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

CALDWELL & GRAHAM

Department Stores

Penn Avenue and Wood Street Franklin 0143

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

Broad's Confectionery Store

We Sell Reich's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies

7560 Tingo Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone (Pittsburgh) 2611-J

DeCotte B. Combs

GIFT SHOP

Christmas Gifts for the Most Fastidious

Christmas Cards and Novelties

Branch Post Office No. 7

A Full Line of Christmas Novelties

TEDDY FRANTZ

Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer

7045 Garrett Road

5% discount to readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Marianne Chocolates

PURE HOME-MADE CANDY

\$7.00 per lb.

MARION JESTER

817 Glenholme Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.
Phone 184, 2451-R

Useful Electrical Gifts ••• Artificial Flowers ••• Baby Gifts ••• Pottery ••• Puzzles ••• Lamps.

812 Garrett Rd., Bywood, Pa.

KIDDIES' CLOTHES

EDNA MAE SHOP

Opposite 69th Street Theatre

At 7012 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.

Lingerie, Hosiery, Rubs, Jewelry

For Christmas Gifts

Weil's Men's Shop

Haberdashery and Hats

6930 MARKET STREET

Phone Boulevard 1193

ADELPHI MARKET

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

Moved to 7054 Garrett Road

Special Attention to Telephone Orders

LEWIS BROS.

formerly TERMINAL MEAT MARKET

PRIME MEATS

Delivery service call Bird 626
Garret Rd 7054

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Pennsylvania

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Phone Lansdowne 2062-2640

Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service

LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY

Philadelphia and Suburban Deliveries including CHESTER and SWARTHMORE

Melrose and Baltimore Avenues Lansdowne, Pa.

Suburban Title & Trust Company

"Everybody's Bank"

Garrett and West Chester Roads

Open 1 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

LANCH

1 Chester Road
Lansdowne Avenue

J. F. KAUFMANN

HARDWARE

Janitor Supplies Du Pont Paints

7031 GARRETT ROAD
BOULEVARD 553-W

GIFT and ART STUDIO

3725 WOODLAND AVENUE (Private Residence)

A full line of \$1.00 gifts

SPECIAL—Bridge Lamp Shades \$3.00

A New Special Each Day

UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne

L. C. MOSELEY

Family Service Solicited

VALET CALL SERVICE

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing

197 Plumstead Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.
Rear of Drug Store Lansdowne 4722

WILKINSBURG

J. D. FLUDE CO.

CLOTHING FURNISHINGS

HATS SHOES

Men's and Boys' Wear Exclusively

WOOD AT SOUTH, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

The First National Bank

Penn Avenue and Wood Street

"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkinsburg"

WALMER HARDWARE

WILKINSBURG

Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.

716 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

CALDWELL & GRAHAM

Department Stores

Penn Avenue and Wood Street Franklin 0143

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

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We Sell Reich's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies

7560 Tingo Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone (Pittsburgh) 2611-J

BIRDS FROM OUR SHOPPE

GUARANTEED

And the very best supply

European Bird Shoppe

716 South Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FALLER'S

BETTER FURNITURE

FRANKLIN 0113 707-709 PENN AVE

P. Ludebuehl & Son

Shoes and Hosiery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES

918-920 Wood Street

G. C. KESLAR

High Grade Fresh & Smoked Meats

Poultry Groceries

Featuring MONARCH BRANDS

Franklin 5174-R 808 WOOD ST.

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. Try them."

HERSHEY BAKING CO.

40-48 Jefferson Ave., YORK, PENNA.

Safe Deposit Boxes

\$2.50 a year and up

YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

12 East Market St., York, Pa.

We specialize in the Settlement of Estates

ROWAN'S Inc.

Continental Square, York, Pa.

Clearance Sale

of Misses' and Women's Fur-Trimmed Dress Coats

All Fur Coats Reduced

Buy Hood Rubbers

sold by

HAINES, The Shoe Wizard

THE REGAL CO.

38 W. Market Street, York, Pa.

The Christmas Store of One Thousand and One Gifts

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: ANTONIO STRADIVARI (Stradivarius).

Where: Italy.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: Most celebrated of Italian violin-makers. Experts have unearthed certain obscure details of his life, finding that the first authentic record of his residence at Cremona, with which city he was associated throughout his career, is of the year 1666. That date appears on the original label of one of his violins, which bears also the master's mark—a Maltese cross and the initials A. S., within a double circle.

It is assumed that he had already spent seven or eight years as an apprentice to Nicholas Amati, by whose work Stradivari was influenced for a considerable period. At the outset he seems to have been merely an unusually clever craftsman, making violins after the small proportions of the Amati model. But between 1684-1700 took place many important experiments, resulting finally in the creation of the "Long Strad," an instrument more exquisitely balanced and proportioned than any the world had ever known. Then, with the dawn of the eighteenth century, Stradivari's achievement.

No part of his task was beneath Stradivari's meticulous care: the selection of the materials, the designing of the patterns, the fashioning of each least detail of the instrument—be it violin, violoncello or viola. His recipe for the varnish, which produced those marvellously rich amber tones or the light reds, he inscribed on the fly-leaf of the family Bible which a member of his family proceeded to destroy. No genuine portrait of the master remains, but one who knew him has described his personal appearance. It seems he was tall and thin. In winter he wore a white woolen cap, replaced in summer by one of white cotton; his apron was of white leather. Seldom did this working costume vary because seldom was his wearer outside of his workshop. Such was he who, according to the memorial tablet on his house at Cremona, "brought the violin to perfection and left to Cremona an imperishable name as master of his craft."

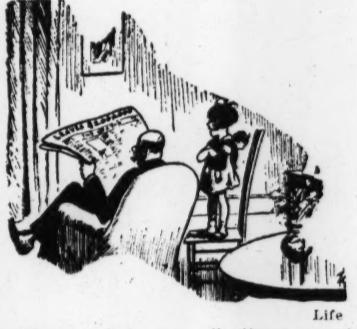
In Lighter Vein

Too Small

The tram was already well filled when a very stout gentleman pushed in and sat down, part of his ample proportions falling on a very thin gentleman on the right.

The latter glared at him. "They ought to charge by weight in these cars," he said.

"In which case," was the genial response, "it wouldn't be worth while stopping to pick you up."—Pearson's.



Mr. Scroggins Climbed Up Surely and Swiftly

"Papa, what are all those round things?"

"My child, are what are known as the best circles."

The Definition

Sambo: "Stong, Big Boy, I'll meet you at 9 o'clock p. m."

Big Boy: "What d'you mean, p. m.?"

Sambo: "Perhaps, maybe."—The Jester.

Honest George

"Ah wonders if George Washington was as honest as day say he was."

"He was de honestest man dat ever was boun in dis country."

"Den how come dey close de banks on his birthday?"

Not His Line

Tenant: "The roof is leaking and it's raining on our heads—how long is this going to last?"

Landlord: "Really, my good man, I'm not a weather prophet."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Always Moving

First Scribbler: How did your article on a perpetual motion turn out?

Second: "It's a success. Every time I send it out it comes back."—Chicago Daily News.

Wasted Energy

Teacher: "Can you give me an example of stored energy?"

Bright Student: "Yes, sir; telling a hair-raising story to a bald-headed man."—Texas Utility News.

No Tenor

Collegiate: "What was the tenor of your dad's last letter?"

Fraternity: "There was no tenor—only a five."—Boston Transcript.

Aha!

First Executive: "Is your assistant back at work yet from his vacation?"

Second Executive: "No, just back."

A Quotation for Today

THE best portion of a good man's life: His little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.—WORDSWORTH

Odds and Ends

New Type Flying School

The only institution of its kind in the United States is the flying school being operated at Wingfoot Lake Air Station, Akron, O., where not one heavier-than-air machine is to be found. It is a training institution for commercial dirigible pilots.

Atlanta Constitution: Now comes a man who claims through Pathfinder that he has used the same collar button as the back is soldered on to a 5-cent piece. Huh! Any one could keep a collar button for ages if it were welded to a pie pan or a radiator cap.

German Artificial Lake

Germany's latest plan for hydro manufacturing development is an artificial lake that will hold 220,000,000 cubic meters of water planned for the northern part of the Eiffel region. Its cost is estimated at 50,000,000 marks.

Humorist: In a recent case concerning the sale of food, onions were cut up by a lawyer to demonstrate that they were fit for human consumption. The spectators were moved, and there was hardly a dry eye in court.

Seadromes

The seadromes proposed to be placed along an airline across the Atlantic Ocean would be 400 miles apart, eight being contemplated for the entire distance. These floating platforms would be 1100 feet long and 400 feet wide.

Zuyder Zee Drainage

Holland has recently started to drain 550,000 acres now covered by the Zuyder Zee. The cost for this huge project is estimated at \$200,000,000.

Life: We imagine that Napoleon, at the very height of his career, was almost as important as the leader of a college band feels.

Russia's Shoe Output

Russia is reported to make 20,000,000 pairs of shoes yearly. There are 180,000,000 pairs of feet in the land.

The Children's Corner

Scroggins as a Steeplejack

MR. AND MRS. ROGER P. SCROGGINS were just finishing breakfast, almost as pleasant an occasion in the home of these two old Boston Common squires as starting breakfast. Suddenly came a scratching at their front door, then cries—"Mister Scroggins! Come! Quick!" Mrs. Scroggins flew to the door. Mr. Scroggins reached for his coat, cane, tipper and gloves.

When he hears a cry to come, he stops not to reason why. Mrs. Scroggins opened the door. In dashed Fib, the chief of the squires, his eyes were wide open with excitement and his wings fluttered and twitched.

"What is it?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Yes," said Mr. Scroggins, tying his tipper about his neck. "Where



Mr. Scroggins Climbed Up Surely and Swiftly

am I to go? I heard you, and I'm ready." And the old squirrel was indeed ready, came in hand.

"Oh, Mister Scroggins," said Fib, tumbling the words one after the other so that they sounded like "Omiscroggins."

"Oh Mister Scroggins," said Fib, "do come out and see what we can do about Florrie!"

At mention of the pompous, prominent pigeon, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins both looked surprised, for it isn't every day that squaws scratch at their door and ask them to see what they can do about Florrie. Florrie is very independent and usually can do for herself quite well, winking one eye and staring straight ahead with the other.

Fib saw their amazement. "Oh, do come out," he said. "Florrie was flying around near the top of the steeple on Park Street Church and something seemed to happen and she's up there flapping her wings but she can't seem to get anywhere. Come quick!"

This indeed sounded like a job to be done. Mrs. Scroggins left the breakfast dishes on the table, threw on her shawl and the two old squires with Fib in the lead ran as fast as ever squirrels ran, down to the

corner of the Common opposite Park Street Church.

Sure enough, when they gazed upward and saw the steeple they saw a pigeon flapping wings and yet not going anywhere. Scroggins cupped his paws around his eyes to see better. Several Commoners standing by saw him do it and they too cupped their paws around their eyes. Soon there was a crowd. There usually is a crowd on the Common wherever two or more Commoners gather.

"Here! Here!" said Mr. Scroggins. "We mustn't just stand looking. We must do something."

Fib flapped excitedly. "But what shall we do?"

"Well," said Mr. Scroggins, "you, Fib, get some squaws and pigeons and fly as fast as you can up where Florrie is and find out just what has happened."

Almost before Mr. Scroggins finished his instructions, a dozen trusty squaws and almost as many pigeons were in the air, winging toward Florrie. They were back in what seemed like the twinkling of an eye. "Florrie has caught her leg in a piece of string," reported Fib, "and she can't get away. What shall we do?"

Scroggins hardly seemed to think. He just came right out with a plan. "All of you go up there again," he said, "and try to bite the string in two, or tug at it all together. Anything to get Florrie flying again. I'm going to do a little something myself."

Mrs. Scroggins stood by a bit anxiously. "Now, dear," she said, but her husband said, "We've got to do all we can, my dear," meanwhile untying his tipper, reaching for his high hat and gloves and taking off his coat. Having done these things he ran swiftly to a tree that grows near the steeple, darted up the tree and, as the crowd watched from below, crawled from the tree up the steeple, inch by inch. The squaws and pigeons meanwhile were trying their best to loose the string. Scroggins climbed up and up, surely and swiftly. Reaching the top, he felt around—and there it was—a piece of cord. He pulled, jerked and yanked but it wouldn't come loose. Then he seized the string in his strong teeth and in no time at all cut through the string, and Florrie was free.

What cheers went up from the ground! And what a welcome the old squirrel received when he came back for his coat, cane, high hat and tipper. Florrie was there to welcome him. And for once in her life she winked neither eye. She just sidled up to her old friends, looked at him, hesitated and asked Mrs. Scroggins, "May I?" and Mrs. Scroggins said, "Of course," whereat Florrie put one wing around Mr. Scroggins and gave him what was, after a fashion, a sort of hug. And at that everyone cheered again.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Asiatic Cities Puzzle: Hankow, Tokio, Kyoto, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Calcutta.

Seasoning Puzzle

On the Poster on the Wall Are Four Objects. When You Have Written Down the Names of Them, Use the Letters to Spell the Names of Three Kinds of Seasoning for Foods. You Must Use All the Letters and Have None Left Over.

On the Poster on the Wall Are Four Objects. When You Have Written Down the Names of Them, Use the Letters to Spell the Names of Three Kinds of Seasoning for Foods. You Must Use All the Letters and Have None Left Over.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



No Loss in Giving

Savannah, Ga.

MARY eagerly longed for a certain type of rag doll such as several of her little friends possessed. Her mother said decidedly that it did not seem possible to spend \$3 on a doll, but nothing daunted, the little child set to work to save enough to buy one. Very little pocket money came her way, but with joyous faith she looked forward to the time when there would be enough.

Nearly a year elapsed, and the little hoard still did not amount to quite \$2, when shortly before Christmas a woman telephoned and explained that she was collecting money to buy warm clothing as a Christmas gift for a needy pupil in Mary's room at school.

Hearing this, without a moment's hesitation the child said: "I will give \$1 of my money, mother." And this was most happily sent—but after that Mary talked no more about buying the doll, perhaps it had really begun to seem impossible that she could ever possess it.

Christmas morning came

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Shall Quakers Be Barred?

WITH the decision of District Judge G. H. Hoelscher, denying citizenship to Mrs. Margaret Dorland Webb, of Richmond, Ind., one phase of American history has turned a full cycle. It has gone from the early days of persecution, when the inhabitants of New England showed their aversion to Quaker colonists by hanging some of them on Boston Common, through the story of William Penn and his sylvan sanctuary, by way of the inception of the anti-slavery movement under John Woolman and Benjamin Lundy, down to universal honor accorded during the days of the Quaker relief work in Europe, and back now to this decision which holds that the United States Supreme Court has made conscientious members of the Society of Friends ineligible for citizenship. Here is a record that will jar the complacency of many Americans.

A better test case could hardly have been provided than that of Mrs. Webb. Born in Canada, the daughter, wife and sister of distinguished Quaker ministers and mother of a Quaker missionary, Mrs. Webb represented a prospective citizen of the finest type. She has resided in the United States for many years. Her husband, holding views similar to her own, has been admitted to citizenship. There was no trace of animosity between the judge who passed on her case and herself. They were friends; the judge expressed his readiness to grant naturalization at a hearing held last March. The naturalization commissioner, however, demanded that action be held up until after the Supreme Court had passed on the case of Madame Rosika Schwimmer. In the light of that decision, rendered last May, Judge Hoelscher has now virtually decided that a Quaker is ineligible for citizenship.

When questioned by Judge Hoelscher, Mrs. Webb did not advance any views which would not be held by any "orthodox" Quaker. She declared herself ready to engage in any form of non-combatant war service, and to give her life if that were required. But when the judge asked: "If the law were changed, compelling women to fight, what would you do?" she answered, "I could not fight." The judge thereupon said, "It all seems to come down to the Schwimmer case," and the application was denied.

The same decision had been reached a few days previously by Judge Fred C. Becker in the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, in denying citizenship to Miss Martha Graber. The rulings in the cases of Madame Schwimmer, Mrs. Webb and Miss Graber, when taken in connection with the decision that denied citizenship to Prof. Douglas MacIntosh, of Yale University, are of far-reaching importance. They bar the door of citizenship against the professed pacifist, the member of a pacifist religious group, or even a war veteran who would maintain the right of private judgment as to the justification for a war. They put the Nation in the position of demanding that all citizens be ready to go to war, at the very moment when by the Kellogg pact it has led the world in renouncing war.

We have no desire to question the legal basis of the decision which denied citizenship to Mrs. Webb. If the position of the Supreme Court in the case of Madame Schwimmer covers all such questions, as the judges of inferior courts apparently believe, a clarification of the law regarding naturalization would seem to be needed. Did the Constitution-making fathers intend to debar Quakers from American citizenship? Do a majority of American citizens desire that persons with character qualifications like those of Mrs. Webb should be excluded? The same tests would have barred out the mother of Herbert Hoover!

Unifying Yugoslavia by Force

ONE of the most important events that has recently taken place in the Balkan Peninsula is the partitioning of Yugoslavia into nine areas called banovinas. These will be administered by governors, called bans, who will be responsible not to the people but to the King. The new law thus dividing Yugoslavia is another step along the road of forcible unification. It aims to weaken the minority groups. The Albanians have been partitioned among three banovinas, the Mussulmans between two and the Germans and Hungarians left as minorities in others, although there are over 1,000,000 of them. Serbia itself has been so divided as to enable the vigorous and aggressive Serbs to dominate five banovinas. Two other provinces also are largely dominated by Serbs so that the country has been converted largely into a Serbian state. There are only two banovinas in which other groups retain an undisputed hegemony, Slovenia and Croatia. In a word, the Serbs will control seven banovinas and through their supporters, the Slovenes, an eighth. Croatia, a single banovina, will stand alone against this compact front.

This partitioning, of course, does not bring decentralization, but is a radical attempt at more effective standardization and unification and the imposition of one will, one type of culture and one administration upon the country. It is the opposite of real decentralization. Whether Yugoslavia can thus be unified may be questioned. What is certain is that the establishment of a South Slav state was a logical and desirable step, and that that state could not

thrive nor even survive with all the racial groups wrangling among themselves. The two ways to avert disintegration were either to make the largest possible concessions to local patriotism and try to weld the whole together much as England, Scotland and Wales have been welded; or to place the people forcibly in a common rigid mold and make them fall in line and march in step according to the orders of generals. The Serbian dictatorship has chosen the second alternative.

Will Hoover Find a Way?

IT SEEMS probable that any effort to secure relief for American newspapers from the increased charge for Canadian newsprint paper, due to the action of the Premiers of Quebec and Ontario, may encounter the complications which beset foreigners when they seek from the United States Government relief from the acts of an individual state. The Dominion Government as a whole is not involved in the affair. Only the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, where indeed most of the paper mills are located, are concerned. The American newspaper publishers are about to appeal to Washington for action in the matter, but Washington can communicate only with Ottawa, and has no direct relations with the provincial governments.

Whether relief can be obtained through appeal to the Clayton Anti-Trust Act is also a matter for future determination. The organization which controls the Canadian output is incorporated in Canada, and therefore it would seem immune from the operation of a statute of the United States. Speakers at the conference of the American Newspaper Publishers in New York who, because of their own ownership of paper mills, could speak authoritatively, declared that the present price was a just one, producing profit to the manufacturer. The increase contemplated with the consent of the provincial governments is denounced as extortionate. But how the Canadian companies, which are said to be producing 52 per cent of the newsprint used in the United States, are to be shown the economic unwisdom of the increase is yet to be determined.

The situation is not wholly unlike that of some years ago, when the British Government, for purposes of its own, sought by limiting the export of crude rubber from its colonies to raise the price of that staple for which the United States is the greatest customer. Mr. Hoover, at that time Secretary of Commerce, blocked the procedure by very effective tactics. It seems probable that as President of the United States he will not be entirely deaf to the appeal which the American newspaper publishers are to make to the Federal Government for relief in the present situation.

Belgium's Language Question

THE misadventures of Henri Jaspar, Premier of Belgium, culminating in the fall of his Cabinet, direct attention to the language difficulties which exist in Europe. Czechoslovakia appears to have overcome them. Switzerland, though speaking three languages, is scarcely conscious of them. The difficulties arise where there are minorities. Restoration of Alsace to France has brought out forcibly that French is not the natural tongue of Alsacians.

In Belgium, the Walloons speak French, and the Flemings speak a tongue very similar to that of the Dutch. French has predominated, however, despite the numerical superiority of the Flemings. The universities have been almost wholly French. But Flemish sentiment has grown as a result of the war, and the present demand is that the University of Ghent shall become entirely Flemish. It might appear that the existence of two languages—however inconvenient to a country—would have only domestic interest. Obviously, however, the language question indicates a division of Belgian sympathies. Historically, Belgium in large measure owes its freedom to France, and the French language and culture have established themselves among the educated classes. Nevertheless, Flemish has persisted as a dialect of the peasants, and the Germans during the war-time occupation endeavored to re-establish Flemish as the educated tongue.

It has become impossible, therefore, to dissociate completely the Flemish movement from the idea of political separation from France, the country with which Belgium worked during the war and has been closely connected in diplomacy since the war. It is this feeling that colors international interest in the present difficulties of M. Jaspar. Concessions to Flemish nationalism have already been made by the Belgian Government in Ghent, and M. Jaspar agrees that it should become altogether Flemish. It is over safeguards for the French-speaking groups that objections arose which brought down the Cabinet. Happily it has been agreed that the Premier shall return. He showed considerable skill as president of the stormy First Hague Conference, and it is hoped that his abilities will again be employed at the Second Hague Conference. This now seems probable, but his situation at home between French sympathizers and Flemish sympathizers will continue to be delicate.

Beauty Turns Salesman

BENVENUTO CELLINI, when speaking of the decorative quality of certain leaves, called them deficient in beauty because, though possessing some grace, they did not continue to please. This casual remark of a great craftsman of the Renaissance will, perhaps, be found no less applicable to what generally constitutes the nature of beauty in things of everyday use. For these, it is obvious, not only must perform their functions expeditiously and well, but also must continue to please the aesthetic sense of their owners to deserve to be called beautiful as well as useful or comfortable.

Modern industrialism, in its early stages, at any rate, brought about what seemed an irreconcilable cleavage between the concepts of beauty and utility, with the result that things which pretended to be not only useful, but also "artistic," became so costly that luxury, quite unjustifiably, but none the less commonly, came to stand for beauty. But having achieved, within recent years, comfort, utility and cheapness, manufacturers of all sorts of articles, from auto-

mobiles to vacuum cleaners, and from books to pots and pans, have now turned their attention to the necessity of satisfying the tastes as well as serving the needs of their customers.

It is, indeed, a significant feature of the methods of modern mass production that the beauty of the product is often considered as important as its cheapness. The exhibition of Industrial Art for the Slender Purse, which has been opened in London with the purpose of showing that beautiful things need no longer be costly, only confirms this general tendency to appeal to the dormant sense of beauty in every person of moderate means by offering articles of exquisite design and form at prices that are within his power to purchase.

The importance of this new movement in modern industry, so noticeable of late both in America and Europe, is not the quite natural fact that manufacturers are unwilling to offend against the prevailing fashion, but that they consider it necessary to pay heed to fashion at all where cheapness is of primary and taste of only secondary moment. So far, the number of such manufacturers is apparently still limited. Nevertheless, what has already been done in the way of combining beauty and mass production leaves little doubt that beauty is becoming an indispensable asset to industrial output.

Neither for Wets Nor Dry!

"THIS is not a meeting of wets, nor is it a meeting of drys." With these words, Joseph Walker opened the energetic rally which the Liberal Civic League of Massachusetts held in Symphony Hall last night in its attempt ultimately to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, and specifically to repeal the State Enforcement Act. Mr. Walker and the principal speaker, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, eminent opponent of prohibition, told their audience (which was made up of neither wets nor drys) that the Eighteenth Amendment is a denial of self-government, is impossible of enforcement, is an encroachment of personal liberty, and need be no concern of state enforcement agencies.

And now, in the same spirit, this is not an editorial for the wets, nor is it an editorial for the drys; it is simply our purpose to invite the citizens of Massachusetts, whether they be wet or dry, to a consideration of what we believe to be the misstatements and self-revealing fallacies which are being directed against the prohibition law and its enforcement in the Commonwealth.

The Eighteenth Amendment is not a denial of self-government, nor an encroachment upon the sovereignty of any state in the Union. To the contrary, the enactment of prohibition was one of the highest expressions of state sovereignty, because it expressed the constitutional right of three-quarters of the states to invest and to share with the Federal Government their power to deal with the liquor traffic.

Prohibition is not impossible of enforcement because it has already demonstrated far-reaching social and economic benefits. As indication of the proof of this fact, we would cite on this occasion only the testimony of its opponents. Did not Mr. Walker take particular pains to point out that "the repeal of the amendment will not bring back the liquor saloon"? Prohibition has abolished the saloon, and the opponents of prohibition recognize that the conditions under prohibition are better than under the régime of the saloon, or they would not be preaching against the return of the saloon. It is, of course, appreciated by all prohibitionists that there are notable opportunities for improvement in enforcement. But while the wets are insistently emphasizing the difficulties of enforcement, they are at the same time working to retard and handicap enforcement. Last night Mr. Walker expressed confidence that prohibition cannot succeed, and Governor Ritchie termed it an "ignoble failure." Yet both speakers were advocating the repeal of the Massachusetts State Enforcement Act—apparently to assist in making it a failure.

And what of this matter of personal liberty? "The old saloons—no one wishes them back," we are told by the opponents of prohibition. What, would the opponents of prohibition deprive a citizen of the personal liberty of the good old saloon! Obviously, and so does prohibition, except more effectively.

And what, then, should be the attitude of Massachusetts or any state toward co-operating with the Federal Government in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment? For Massachusetts to withdraw its support from the enforcement of prohibition would be to encourage violation and nullification of the law. It would serve to foster those very conditions of violation and abuse which the opponents of prohibition are quickest to point out. Is it not apparent that the Liberal Civic League and its supporters in Massachusetts are seeking to break down law enforcement in Massachusetts as a means of undermining the Eighteenth Amendment? Is this anything but nullification?

Editorial Notes

Who remembers when this was about the time of the country folks were "snowed in"? Preliminary reports indicate that more than 160,000 miles of highways in the thirty-six states in the snow belt will be kept open and free from snow this winter. The American Automobile Association, which makes this report, estimates that every \$100 spent in snow removal yields \$1000 in more efficient transportation and business continuity. The estimated investment of \$6,500,000 to be expended in this way this winter gives promise of immense dividends.

Now that the amount paid on state gasoline taxes has been declared deductible from the federal income tax, perhaps you'll feel a little better because you couldn't seem to get more than ten miles to a gallon out of the old car.

Dolls' clothes made in the United States in 1929 cost more than \$400,000, but did any of the richly clad dolls displace, in the affections of any girl, the old rag Betsey of childhood days?

Ramsay MacDonald's thoughts, as he watches motion pictures of himself taken on his American tour, may well be that the gift is being given him to see himself as others see him.

Old Washington Market—New York City's Paradox

A VISITOR who strolls up Broadway before sunrise on a chill fall or winter morning looks upon the gray walls and sidewalks of a deserted city. The buildings, skyscrapers of world-wide fame, tower austere in the shadows like remote fastnesses challenging the impertinence of early comers who would, as it were, catch them unawares.

Here and there a closely muffled figure hurries along, preoccupied. The pedestrians all have an air, somehow, of not belonging to the place, of having been caught scurrying to some distant destination far from these massive piles of stone and concrete. Now and again a heavy mail wagon or delivery truck goes lumbering past. Wall Street slumbers—in pleasant contrast to its cacophonous onslaughts of bulls and bears.

The sky, just above the skyscraper tops, is a dusky, shadowy blue, with the darkness drifting away under it. One star, and then another, blinks out before the oncoming light. Trinity Church, wrapped in memories and shadows, broods over the business district just as it did when its steeple was the loftiest point in all the surrounding area. The Woolworth Building mounts incredibly into the morning mists. The moon, a straw-colored crescent, keeps watch over the slender figure of Justice balancing her scales delicately atop City Hall tower. Pensively she is poised against an opalescent background, for the light is breaking in the east.

Passing the City Hall, a visitor on just such a morning recently turned west down Chambers Street, stumbled across the serrated cobblestones of old Church Street, under the roaring elevated trains over Greenwich Street and—quite suddenly—was in a teeming district where activity had already reached high noon.

For this is the wholesale Washington Market district. The streets—only thirty or thirty-two feet wide—are jammed from end to end with trucks, express wagons and horse-drawn vehicles. Drivers, dealers and purchasers, who have already been up and busy several hours, hurry to and fro between stacks of crates, barrels and baskets of all shapes and sizes. Men, merchandise, vehicles, all seem caught in a hopeless tangle. Most of the trucks are motor driven, but here and there a horse, reminiscent of the days when produce was carted down to Washington Market from farms on upper Fifth Avenue, stands heavily blanketed, with steaming nostrils, or snatches a brief breakfast from a steaming bag.

The jam is impassable. Trucks in the middle of the block can get no farther, and their drivers settle themselves to wait aimlessly until the riddle solves itself. But the riddle showed no signs of a solution.

Although, perhaps, unaware of it, the visitor was looking upon one of New York City's big problems—indeed, upon one of its paradoxes.

Other large cities—namely London, Boston, Chicago—have built, at great expense, huge modern markets specially planned to facilitate loading and unloading and to speed up traffic. Not so New York.

Father Knickerbocker, modestly accepting the superlatives used to describe his financial and commercial enterprises, architecture, artistic treasures and far-famed hospitality, registers lack of interest when it is a matter of his down-town wholesale marketing facilities. He has been busy weaving schemes to fit the narrow, rocky little ledge that is Manhattan to receive the commerce of seven seas; flinging great bridges, like giant's causeways, across the waters which make New York accessible to traffic from many lands, and spreading out railroad systems which, like strong sinews, link the city with vast areas of production in north, south and west. But to his down-town wholesale market facilities, Father Knickerbocker has given hardly a thought.

With the produce of forty-eight states and many foreign lands heaped about his knees, he has had his head in the clouds. The antiquated wholesale marketing district which served New York City when Fifth Avenue was a farming area, still essays to function for a business which involves the immense sum of \$1,272,000,000 a year.

New York terms "obsolete" any buildings in its commercial districts which have survived more than two decades, and ruthlessly tears them down in the interests of "progress." It builds and rebuilds untiringly; revives, remodels, renews. But in the matter of down-town markets, New York is conservative. It clings to its past.

So musing, the visitor dodged perilously past crates, barrels and baskets, piled six or eight feet high along the sidewalks or, lying haphazard, blocking the way. Lettuce, celery, apples, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes, onions, grapes, oranges, lemons, peaches, beans, dark brown chestnuts, hazel and Brazil nuts, broccoli, artichokes and many other fruits and vegetables which in a few days would appear on tables within a fifty-mile area, stood open or crated, almost impeding passage entirely for blocks and blocks. Dealers conferred with purchasers or thrust themselves cautiously between the stacked commodities to reach some especially fine produce.

Seriously they discussed and argued, until a sign boldly lettered "Sold" was placed on the pile, or the purchaser turned away to consider another lot. Small hand trucks, in which stalwart porters trundled purchases to the buyers' wagons, increased the sidewalk tangle. Two or three drivers, having left their wagons inextricably in the jam,

warmed their hands at a bonfire of newspapers kindled in an old ash can.

A few dealers stood idly by, hands thrust deep in their pockets out of the cold air, and looked expectantly for customers. A woman is apparently a novelty in Washington Market at this early hour. Pleasantly, one dealer poised his pencil over his order pad and said invitingly, "Yes, madam." But madam had no wish to buy. Yet another tried to tempt her. "Fine turkeys this morning, madam. Ah, such fine birds." But he met no better success.

The air was pungent with the scent of earth and growing things. One would like often to visit this pleasant quarter where farm produce in such undreamed-of quantities is stacked in visible tribute to the appetites of New York's hungry millions. Many of the attractive-looking commodities are quite strange to the native New Yorker—for not the smallest of the marketers' problems is to meet the particular tastes of some twenty-odd different nationalities within the area.

The Washington Market district extends officially from Fulton Street to Lighthouse Street, running for about a mile parallel with the Hudson River, and from West Street, which fronts on the river and piers, to Hudson Street. Washington Street is the center, or rib, of the market area, which overflows into the side streets and includes, with the railroad piers, a total of about fifty-eight acres. The piers, indeed, have been increased to keep pace with modern demands and are adequate to cope with the situation, but the old streets within the market area itself could be widened only by a drastic reconstruction program, and the larger number of store fronts measure only twenty-five feet.

Even Father Knickerbocker, with his flair for superlatives, could hardly cavil at the Washington Market, which serves a consuming center with a population nearly as large as that of Ohio—the fourth most populous state in the Union. More than 200,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables are brought to New York every year. And 85 per cent of the total coming into New York is handled in the Washington Market.

The old market is the objective of shipments not only from every state in the Union, but from every continent in the world. From Cuba, Chile, Spain, Egypt, Mexico and Italy, onions are sent; Belgium sends grapes and endive; Germany contributes horse-radish root; fresh, canned and dried eggs come all the way across the Pacific from China; Denmark, Holland, Argentina, New Zealand, Ireland and even Siberia, send butter; asparagus, peaches, plums and cherries come from Argentina and Chile; Ceylon, Brazil, the Bahamas and many others are represented on the list.

When the Washington Market "broke" into the news a few weeks ago at the time 2000 truck drivers went on strike, it was estimated that within just a couple of days 2000 carloads of perishable food worth about \$5,000,000 were tied up at the terminals, and the railroads issued embargoes on all food shipments bound for New York.

With this enormous volume of produce increasing yearly to supply New York's growing needs, experts foresee that the city fathers, so long indifferent to the matter of markets, will be obliged to heed the situation. Indeed, unless some more workable and economical method of handling produce is adopted during the next few years, Dr. Arthur E. Albrecht, director of the New York office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, said recently, the complexities of the situation may lead to constantly soaring food costs. "And when food costs soar," he added, "it is very difficult to bring them down again." The railroad piers are adequate to handle the goods shipped into New York, Dr. Albrecht said, but the market area itself presents a problem similar to that of "trying to speed up a street-car line by placing electric cars between horse cars."

"Jobbers' markets, such as the new Bronx terminal market on which the city has just spent from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, do not relieve the situation at Washington Market, which is a "primary" or "carload" market, and the only one of its kind in the city, he declared.

The best solution, as he sees it, is for New York to embark on a project similar to those which transformed the 250-year-old Spitalfield Market in London into one of the most modern markets in the world; gave Chicago a new market which, experts estimated, would cost \$10,000,000 yearly from the city's food bill; or, on a smaller scale, have provided Boston, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh with modern marketing facilities during the last few years.

A visit to Washington Market in the early morning hours shows the weight of Dr. Albrecht's argument. Dodging crates of celery, lettuce, tomatoes and prickly pears, poised at perilous angles; plodding along crossings through a ten-inch space between trucks, the visitor at length emerged from the tangle of the wholesale market district, and turned toward Broadway again. There, red and green lights were already maintaining majestic order in the thin lines of traffic. Groups of reluctant office-goers struggled along the sidewalks. The sun was slanting across Brooklyn Bridge and gleaming on the City Hall and the Woolworth Building. The moon, a mere wisp, still kept steady vigil over the statue of Justice. In an hour or two Wall Street's day would begin.

E. C. I.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE last bulletin of the Secretariat of the Fascist Organizations in Foreign Countries announced the formation of a new branch of the Fascist Party called the "Friends of Fascism." Membership in this new organization is restricted to foreigners, either residing in Italy or living abroad, who wish to express their sympathies with Fascist ideals, or who are admirers of the régime established by Benito Mussolini. They may either send their application for membership to the nearest Fascist group in Italy, or present it to the Italian Consul of the district where they live. The "Friends of Italy" will be duly provided with a Fascist badge which they may wear while in Italy. It is expressly stated that all the members will be admitted gratuitously and that those inscribed in this group will not be subjected to any disciplinary or administrative obligation. It is hoped that figures will be soon available of the membership of the new Fascist group; it will then be possible to know how large is the alleged support and admiration which Fascism claims to receive from foreigners.

In connection with the excavations now in progress in the Church of Santa Pudenziana, which, according to tradition, is the oldest church in Rome, several archeologists have expressed the view that important discoveries might be made in the near future. It was under this church that four and a half centuries ago fragments of a Laocoon group, now in the Vatican museum, were unearthed and, if the description of the discovery made at the time by one Gaspari Celio is correct, there is a possibility that a second Laocoon group, and possibly the original one, may be found under the church. Gaspari Celio thus described the discovery made toward the end of the sixteenth century: "The workmen found the statue of the Laocoon in pieces. But either deliberately or through laziness they did not bring out anything except one leg, without a foot, and a fist, which was given to me some years afterward, and was seen by many of the profession before it was stolen from me. It was larger than that which is in the Belvedere, and in the finest manner, so much so that it is thought that it is the true original spoken of by Pliny."

Laocoon was, according to legend, a priest of Apollo who, having profaned the temple of Poseidon, was attacked, together with his two sons, by serpents. It is

known that many attempts were made at interpreting this Greek legend, both in literature and in stone. The Laocoon group at the Vatican, known as the Belvedere, is generally regarded as a copy of the original of which Pliny said that, having been executed by the three Rhodians, Agesander, Polydorus and Athenodorus, it was placed in the palace of Titus. Will Rome ever give up this precious treasure of antiquity?

A question to which close attention is now being given in Italy is that of improving the merchandising of Italian products. It is felt that progress in this field has lagged behind that achieved in organizing production. In a recent speech the Minister of Corporations, to whose department the industrial and commercial activities of the former Ministry of National Economy have recently been transferred, referring to this matter, said that "the most deficient branch of our economic life is our commercial organization." Italian manufacturers and Italian agriculture, he added, need the assistance of more up-to-date merchandising methods suited to the needs of a nation desirous of holding its own in the markets of the world. The Minister has not spoken to unheeding ears. The National Fascist Confederation of Traders has taken up the matter and is engaged in making a careful preliminary survey of the whole field. As this is not an academic body, but the organization vested with the vocational representation of Italian merchants, exporters, importers, brokers, etc., it is in a position not only to devise policies, but to see that they are carried out. It is expected that the example set by the Confederation of Industries, in promoting the prudent rationalization of production will be followed in due time by a similar movement for the rationalization of Italian inland and foreign commerce.

Some time ago public attention was drawn to the fact that the inscription on the marble slab placed on the Casa Magna at Leri, the last home in which Shelley lived, had become almost illegible, and members of the Shelley Society were urged to take steps to renew the inscription. Offers of money came from several parts of Great Britain, but the citizens of Leri refused the generous offers and undertook the restoration at their own expense. This action on the part of the Italian admirers of Shelley has been greatly appreciated by British residents here, as well as by the British public at large.